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OPTIMISM EVINCED OVER MEETING OF ALLIED PREMIERS

Conversations Between Stanley
Baldwin and M. Poincaré
Take Place in Paris

Fate of Europe Believed to Be in
the Hands of the Two
Prime Ministers

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Sept. 19.—It may be an historic meeting, fruitful of possibilities in connection with the troublesome question of bringing about unity between Great Britain and France, that is taking place here today. The French people are optimistic that the conversation between Stanley Baldwin, the British Premier, and Raymond Poincaré, his French confrère, may lead to an understanding desired by the two countries. It would be too much to expect that all the points in the dispute will be settled at the British Ambassador's luncheon table. The Christian Science Monitor representative has reason to believe that the questions at issue will only be touched upon, and that no attempt will be made to come to an agreement upon them. But what will be attempted is the laying of a basis for future agreements.

The British Premier and Mrs. Baldwin arrived at the Hotel Crillon laden with flowers, the offerings of French enthusiasts for the re-establishment of the Entente. They have been much touched by the French solicitude. M. Poincaré will reaffirm his anxiety and his keen desire for the maintenance of the bond of union which existed before and during the war.

Favorable Augury

The fact that Sir William Tyrrell of the British Foreign Office is taking part in the conversation is regarded as a favorable augury of the desire of Great Britain to clear the ground for a future understanding on the reparations question. What the French Premier wishes is that an end be put to the artificial relations which began at the latter stage of Mr. Lloyd George's ministry, and have become more pronounced since. He wants the resumption of helpful talks and more diplomatic communications, believing that a more friendly atmosphere will serve to dissipate misunderstanding.

Political writers are warning the French public not to expect too much from the meeting of the premiers. It is considered that the first essential is that Mr. Poincaré and Mr. Baldwin should get to know each other. Up to now they are practically strangers. Mr. Baldwin is, however, no stranger to those who guide public opinion in the French press, and these writers are confident that all British statesmen, he is the one who has the best chance of reaching an understanding, or at any rate laying the basis of one with M. Poincaré.

British Orientation Hoped For

But an understanding to be effective presupposes the orientation of British policy. The French are hopeful that the British viewpoint will be modified after today's talk. The reason for holding this optimistic view is that the battle of the Ruhr has been won, though passive resistance has not yet been officially called off.

If there is a change of view on the part of the British Government, it is suggested that something will have been given in return. For example there must be no insistence on the complete capitulation and humiliating of Germany. The Quai d'Orsay denies that this is the intention of the French Government. It is even suggested that when Germany is at the end of its tether and throws up the sponge,

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

How New York Newspapers United 'Eleven-in-One' to Serve Readers

THE COMBINED NEW YORK EVENING NEWSPAPERS

NEW YORK JOURNAL
THE EVENING MAIL
New York Evening Post
The Sun
The Evening Telegram
The Evening World
The Brooklyn Citizen
BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE
THE STANDARD UNION
Brooklyn Daily Times
New Yorker Herald

Aqueduct Pacing Results. CONEY'S QUEEN IS

COMMUTERS WIN HEARING ON FARES

Steam Road Rates Should Be
Decreased, Not Increased,
Suburban Towns Protest

Vigorous protests from selectmen of Sudbury and citizens in Wellesley, Woburn, Billerica, Rockland, Chelmsford, Sudbury and other towns not far from Boston, some within the territory of the proposed 20 per cent increase in 12-mile commutation tickets by the railroads entering Boston, and some farther away, are being received by the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities.

The protest is so widespread that the commissioners of the department have announced that they will hold a public hearing in the Augustus P. Gardner Auditorium in the State House, where none but the most important cases are heard.

That the sentiment to oppose the proposed flat-rate increase of one-fifth in the price of three kinds of popular tickets is growing beyond what was expected, is privately admitted at the State House by officials interested in transportation. One protest was from J. C. Priest, secretary of the Board of Selectmen of Sudbury, who said: "For the selectmen I wish to say that we protest and file our protest against the proposed increase in the cost of season or monthly tickets. The outlet for congestion in the cities is the small town within the 30-mile limit. The public welfare demands that they should be built up, not depopulated. The fares should be decreased to the commuter, rather than increased, which in our opinion would slowly but steadily and surely bring about a great income to the railroads through the lure of low cost travel to the rural community. The commuters' fare is double what it was

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

PRESSMEN'S WALKOUT AN OUTLAW STRIKE DECLARES PRESIDENT OF INTERNATIONAL

RANDLES DENIES
HE WAS FORCED
TO QUIT POLICE

Testimony in Draft Investigation
Had Nothing to Do with Re-
tirement, He Says.

LIEUT. HENNESSEY ON ST.

Tells of His Transfer, but
He Is Unable to Ex-
plain It.

Complete Wall Street Quotations in This Edition

BECOMES A BRIDE TODAY.

SOCIETY WOMEN

BERRY CALLS ON
MEN TO RETURN
TO THEIR POSTS

Condemns Local Union's Act as
Violation of Statute

STRIKING PRESSMEN PREDICT SETTLEMENT FEW HOURS AWAY

Go Into Conference With Union Chief Ready to Compro-
mise—Leader Calls Action Illegal—Issues Warning

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—A speedy settlement of the newspaper strike and the return of the men to their posts before tomorrow was predicted by the strikers as they went into conference at 1 o'clock today with Maj. George L. Berry, president of the Newspaper Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America. Readiness to compromise and the conviction that they could not hope to secure their full demands was evinced by the men.

Major Berry before going into the meeting declared in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he was taking no compromise into the meeting for the publishers. His sole purpose in addressing the members of the local union was to tell them that they are participating in an illegal strike, and to repeat the order he has already given them to return to work.

According to Major Berry, no compromise will be forthcoming from the publishers. Association until the strikers are back at their posts. When the men have returned, he said, the negotiations which have been pending for several months, will be resumed.

Few Back at Posts

Both sides agreed that the pressmen have seriously retarded the local newspapers and that the strikers have the publishers in a bad position. "Very few of the men have returned to their posts, in spite of the order to do so which I issued yesterday," declared Major Berry. The newspaper presses are running with four or five men a shift according to the strikers and the papers which appear on the street are being run off only 1000 at a time.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP)—A meeting of George L. Berry of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union and officers of the New York Web Pressmen's Union No. 25, called for noon today, offered virtually the only hope of settlement of the strike of pressmen which has materially curtailed publication of most of the city's leading daily newspapers.

The strike, which began when workers on morning newspapers left their posts shortly after midnight yesterday morning, continued through yesterday and last night, with both afternoon and morning papers resorting to limited editions bearing the title "The Combined New York Newspapers," and carrying on the front page the name of each paper affected.

Strike Unauthorized

Mr. Berry, in a letter sent to the local union last night, ordered the men to return to work, declaring the strike was unauthorized and failure to comply immediately with his request would result in a suspension of the union's charter. Early this morning he had received no answer to that communication, but it was expected the reply would be delivered at the noonday conference.

The papers published this morning were thin, eight-page affairs, containing little or no advertising and no editorials. Features were curtailed and one of the leading stories on all front pages was an account of the pressmen's strike.

Pickets were stationed at all newspaper plants throughout last night, but aside from jeers as the trucks rolled away with their combined newspapers, there were few untoward incidents. Police reported that a driver for the New York American had been held up, and additional men were sent to guard that office. The Drivers' Unions, however, refused to allow patrolmen to ride in their wagons or cars.

Smaller Dailies Prosper

Six plants—The Daily News, American, World, Herald, Tribune and Morning Telegraph—managed to keep presses to publish 8-page morning papers. Each maintained its individual makeup, typography and personality so it could be readily picked at the news stands.

More than a fourth of all first pages were taken up with the banner "The Combined New York Morning Newspapers," and the captions of the 10 publications in the group, including the Times, New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung and Il Progresso Italo-Americano, four of which did not publish. Editorials were eliminated from all editions, as were most of the usual comics and features. Advertisements were restricted to financial, steamship and theater displays.

Meanwhile, the smaller English

dailies and foreign language publications not affected by the strike are riding the crest of a boom.

The former have gained several pages in size in the last 24 hours and are publishing vastly larger editions, interspersed with many extras. Flaring headlines are appearing where they seldom appeared before and a new sprightliness is visible in several make-ups. One morning paper announced today it was using all its presses and those of another non-striking plant in caring for its suddenly boosted circulation.

Sold Out Early

Several foreign language newspapers are appearing for the first time printed in English, from captions and editorials to advertisements. News stands which customarily distribute out-of-town dailies reported receiving thousands of extra copies. They sold out early.

Five men, who said they were pressmen for the World, were arrested early today, charged with malicious mischief by detectives who said they seized 50 bundles of newspapers from an elevated train and carried them in a taxicab to the East River ostensibly with the intention of destroying them.

GREEK VETERAN DISCONTINUES ATTEMPT TO FORM A NEW PARTY

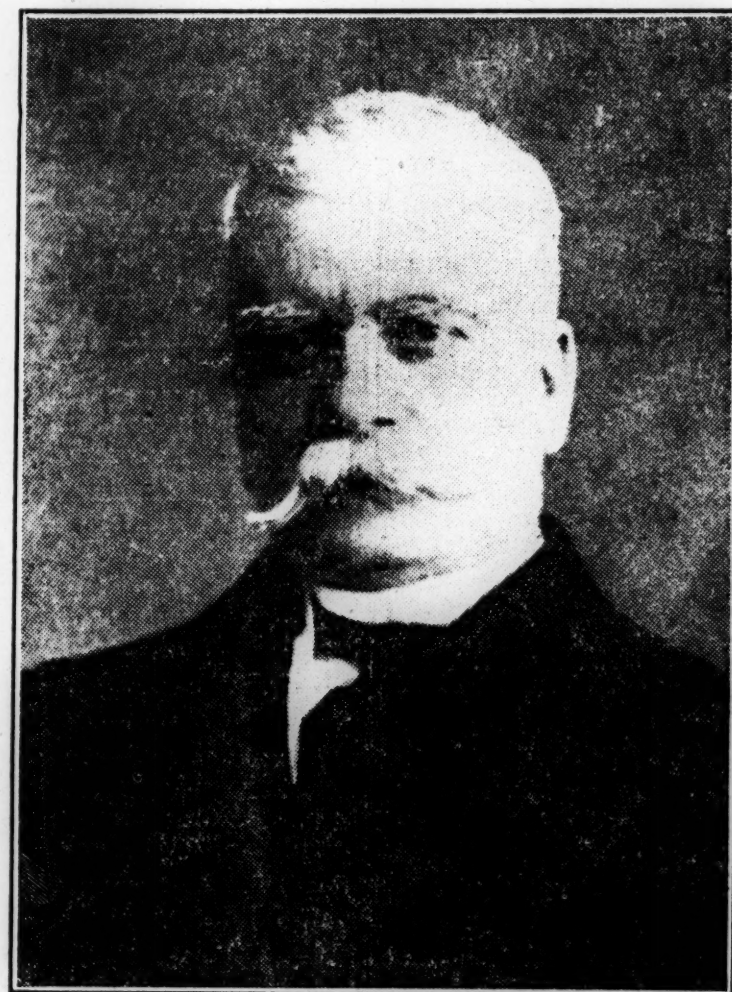
Alexander Zaimis Fails in Effort to Unite Moderate
Elements and Insure Internal Peace

By CRAWFORD PRICE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Alexander Zaimis, veteran Greek statesman and honored hope of the Hellenes in times of political trouble, has given up his attempt to form a reconciliation party

vision, undoubtedly consists in the changes in the electoral laws introduced by revolutionary decree. To a large extent the effect of these appears to be to abolish the secrecy of the ballot and enable the authorities



Alexander Zaimis

Former Premier of Greece, Who Has Abandoned His Efforts to Achieve Political Unity Partly Because Changes Made in Electoral Laws Practically Abolish the Secrecy of the Ballot

for the pending general elections. The announcement is accompanied by a confession of failure. Mr. Zaimis writes:

We have done our best to insure a return to internal peace by uniting the moderate elements. Unfortunately seven weeks' efforts met unforeseen obstacles and our plans have come to no result. Hence, we are compelled to discontinue work which we consider altogether futile.

One contributory cause of this deci-

to control the voting, but it indicates also that despite recent tragic lessons, Greek politicians are unable to shed vices which have been the principal enemy to Hellenic prosperity through history. Greece thus relapses into a savage struggle between the Venizelists and the anti-Venizelists. True, the characters and perhaps party slogans are somewhat changed,

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

GEN. PRIMO RIVERA LIBERATES SPAIN FROM OLD SYSTEM

Legislation for Parliamentary
Salaries Canceled, Expenses
Cut and Staffs Reduced

Official Conservatives Attempt to
Justify Themselves—Hostility
Shown to the Directorate

By Special Cable

MADRID, Sept. 19.—Gen. Primo Rivera, the Dictator, is continuing the preparation of decrees unceasingly, and very little of the old constitutional system is now left. All the legislation of recent years granting salaries to the members of Parliament is now canceled. A five hours' working day has been established for civil servants, the Dictator believing that if this system is conducted rigorously the state machine can work with half the present staff. He appeals earnestly for public support, and asks not to be judged too quickly as the task is enormous and time is required to make the new system effective, but he thinks 90 days is sufficient to prove whether the system is right or wrong and is confident.

He has appealed to the press for recognition of his effort and has established a central press bureau for serving information continually. He quotes cases of bungling by recent governments, involving difficulties and loss for Spain abroad, stating that he had taken up anew negotiations with the United States Ambassador for a commercial treaty between Spain and America, the former Foreign Minister, Santiago Alba having committed serious faults in his negotiations.

No New Expenditures

General Rivera announces that he is making no new appointments of public officials whatever, and not a peseta will be added to the public expense, but on the other hand is reducing all possible expenses. At the same time he is cutting down the expenditures on public works, expecting to save 8,000,000 pesetas in the next budget by this means. He has warned labor societies of all descriptions that no strikes or attempts at strike will be permitted, and drastic measures will be taken at the first indication. Beyond this, however, he wishes to grant all possible liberty to labor.

Generally labor unions seem less inclined to demand more than a few days since, and the civilian attitude in all directions is marking time.

Old political parties are now beginning to move. The official Conservatives in power during the Morocco disasters are now through their official organ attempting to justify themselves and pointing to their record, while they show evident hostility to the Directorate. The Liberals are neutral, with an inclination to opposition.

Coalition Collapses

The most interesting movement is the collapse of the big Liberal-Democratic coalition which was in power at the time of this revolution. Many years have been occupied in its making, the difficulty having been to introduce elements of the advanced Left, chiefly reformists, being old Republicans led by Señor Alvarez. Another section of the party was the Albigists, controlled by the former Foreign Minister, who is now a refugee in France.

It is announced that this party, which had a big program of reform and national reconstruction, but conducted the last elections on the basis of corrupt system, is now separated into its component parts, and Señor Alvarez tells his followers that he is going back to the Republican Party, as there is no place in the monarchical party for reformists.

DUTCH PLAN SALARY CUTS

THE HAGUE, Sept. 19.—The new Minister of the Treasury, Mr. Colyen, is credited with the intention of proposing in the coming parliamentary sessions drastic measures in order to balance the state budget for 1924 and wipe out the deficit. Until now, he was unwilling to disclose the exact nature of his proposals, but it is certain an important cut in the salaries of all state officers is going to take place, which will probably amount to a 20 per cent reduction.

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JURY EXEMPTIONS CALLED TOO BROAD

Election Commissioner Would
Give Judge Sole Say—Calls
Present List Good One

To the Legislative Commission on Jury Service in the State House today, Melancthon W. Burien, chairman of the Boston Board of Election Commissioners, declared that he believed that while exemptions from jury service are too broad, the present jury list in Boston is the best that the city has ever had, and that it was made up entirely devoid of the slightest political influence.

The chairman said that the list drawn at first included the names of some 13,000 registered voters, but that after exemptions for criminal records and disabilities and certain legal or traditional reasons had been made the list numbered about 10,000 names of men eligible for jury service.

He said that he believed that no man should be allowed to ask the Election Commissioners either to be placed on the list of jurors or to be excused from such service. He believed jury service a duty not to be lightly evaded.

Women On Jury Favored
So far, no opposition for women serving as jurors in this State has developed in public hearings which are now being held in the State House by the special legislative commission which is to draw up a report and possibly a tentative law for the next session of the Legislature to consider.

Walter Shuebruck, chairman of the Legislative Commission, after hearing all of those advocating mandatory or optional service on juries by women, called for those who opposed the framing of such a law to give the commission their reasons for their attitude on this public duty. No one answered his request either today or yesterday afternoon when the final speeches of those favoring jury service for women were heard.

Today when the opposition to the changing of the law to include women citizens on the lists of eligible jurors did not develop in the form of open criticism, Mr. Shuebruck called for the Boston Election Board to be heard.

New Board, New List
Mr. Burien was quick to deny that any taint of political influence existed in the jury list today. He said that when the present board was organized early this year the new members demanded that an entirely new jury list be framed as they said they did not want to be responsible for what they had not had in forming. He said that first he had proposed this as a useless work but that now he was glad he had withdrawn his opposition.

An entirely new list was formed from the voting list of the citizens of Boston, according to the chairman. He said that the practice of marking opposite a man's name "C" if the man had been disabled or excused for some reason or other or had had a criminal record had been done away with and that now the designation "No" means specifically that the citizen whose name was proposed for jury service had had a criminal record or that the individual had been arrested for drunkenness.

Mr. Burien said that "C. E." after a man's name meant city employee and he was exempt under present regulations. "S. E." means state employee, and "P. D." means physical disability. "C. E." is the cryptic mark for "cannot be found," while "M." means militia duty or the fact that a man is a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, which, through tradition, has been exempted from jury service.

Exemption Too Broad
Mr. Burien declared quite positively that he believed that "exemptions from jury service in Massachusetts are too broad." He said "I believe that many professional men are excused from jury service who should serve because they would make intelligent and excellent jurors."

He told Attorney Thomas W. Proctor of the commission frankly that he believed lawyers should not be exempted entirely from service as jurors. Then the chairman went into detail as to how the jury list of Boston is made up from the voting list that the police department gets through its patrolmen. He said that the police men do good work and return intelligent reports to the board.

The probation department in the Court House is consulted and the clerk of the Superior Criminal Courts for the tentative jurors' criminal records. If such they have. Men's records are sought as far back as 15 years, and sometimes even 24 years.

After this is done a tentative list of jurors is made and then the police men again are given the names of the citizens and they investigate them for jury service.

Harking back to exemptions, Chairman Burien declared, when pressed by various commissioners: "I would take off every exemption as now specified and leave the whole problem in the hands of the judges to determine whether a man should serve or not."

Among those who spoke in favor of requiring women to serve as jurors, after the general presentation of the case by Mrs. Arthur G. Rotch, Miss Florence H. Luscomb and other representatives of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, were Mrs. Paul M. Keene, member of the Republican State Committee, Charles McGee, member of the Democratic State Committee, and Susan W. Fitzgerald, representative, Boston.

Mrs. Stevens, secretary of the Woman's Board of Trade of Greater Boston and national president of the Patriot Dames, an organization of 15,000 members, said that both organizations were on record as in favor of women serving on juries.

LIBRARIANS ASKED TO HELP THE ALIEN

Executive Secretary of Associated Industries Addresses
Amherst Institute

AMHERST, Mass., Sept. 19 (Special)—The sessions of the Library Institute were continued here this morning with interesting talks by Miss Harriett E. Howe, instructor, Simmons College Library School, and by Edward E. Bolmer, industrial service secretary of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts. The latter spoke of the importance of library work with the adult foreigners of the State, who make up the great majority of the state population.

Mr. Bolmer pointed out the opportunity of the librarian for co-operation in establishing classes for foreigners within the factories. Foreigners must know English, he said, to do their own work and it is to the benefit of their employers to put it within their reach.

He pointed out the desirability of bringing classes of adult foreigners to the library in a body, introducing them to the librarian, having her show them the books and then let them and just what it has to offer. The library should be equipped with books in foreign languages, and it should also be ready to show books dealing with the special industries with which the community is vitally concerned.

Small libraries cannot afford to buy foreign books these may be borrowed from the state division of public libraries, Boston, which will loan to them books in any of 19 languages for six months at a time for circulation among local aliens.

The librarian has great opportunity for forming clubs among the foreign young people of the community, he said. In this way they are led to the library for material of all sorts. Use can also be made of foreign language newspapers to tell about the work of the library.

**RAIL MERGER
PLAN ATTACKED**

B. & M. Executive Secretary Describes Consolidation Project as "Bunk"

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 19 (Special)—"Consolidation of New England railroads is all bunk," Robert H. Newcomb, executive secretary of the Boston & Maine Railroad, told nearly 1000 delegates attending the convention of the New England district of the Kiwanis Club at the New Ocean House here today.

He charged that the consolidation plan is being sponsored by outside brokers who have no real interest in New England. He said that the New England railroads are doing a greater volume of business today than ever before, and that stockholders are permitting outsiders to do their thinking for them.

Among the Kiwanians were many stockholders in New England railroads and Mr. Newcomb's views appeared to have made a profound impression. He pointed out the necessity of the stockholders taking a closer personal interest in the roads and in procuring first-hand information as to financial conditions.

David I. Walsh, United States Senator from Massachusetts, and two members of the National House of Representatives, Carroll L. Beedy of Maine and William P. Connery Jr. of Lynn, delivered addresses last evening, lauding the Kiwanis spirit and urging the New England Kiwanians to render the utmost service to their country.

Among the notables present were Edmund F. Arras, international president of Kiwanis from Columbus, O.; Fred C. W. Parker, international secretary from Chicago, Ill.; John C. Tracy, district governor of New Haven, Conn., in addition to scores of district officers and trustees and hundreds of delegates and members of the New England clubs.

A ball game for the Kiwanian championship of New England was scheduled this afternoon between Worcester, Mass., and New Haven, Conn. Kiwanis teams. A golf tournament for the men and luncheon bridge for the ladies are to be held at the Tedesco Club.

President Arras of the Kiwanians' international will deliver an address tonight, and a barn dance in the big convention hall will be held. Adoption of resolutions and election of officers are scheduled for tomorrow.

STATE COLLEGE OPENS
KINGSTON, R. I., Sept. 19—Rhode Island State College opened its thirty-first year yesterday with the largest enrollment in its history. More than 200 freshmen were admitted, the undergraduate body totaling over 500.

"Say it with Flowers"
Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada.

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lasts longer, and does not injure firebricks or grates.

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REOPENING OF SHOP FOR BLIND FAVORED

Many Pleas Made Before Executive Council at State House
Hearing

Pleas that the State find some way to reopen the Cambridge Industries for the Blind were made today before Alvan T. Fuller, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, and the members of the Executive Council, in a hearing room in the State House which was crowded. Not less than 200 persons were present for the hour and one-half that the hearing occupied.

Lieutenant-Governor Fuller said that he did not believe that the Executive Council had any real authority in the matter but that the responsibility could be placed with the state commission and the state department on administration and finance. He advised the petitioners to look to that source for real help in the form of an appropriation with which to reopen and operate the Cambridge brush and broom factory which was closed some two months ago.

Several speakers asserted that the institution had failed to operate successfully, not through any fault of the operatives but because the place had been mismanaged. It was asserted that goods and other supplies were not bought properly and intelligently and that sales were not skillfully made.

Senator William J. Francis argued that the council has authority to order the shops reopened by appropriating the money, and Lieutenant-Governor Fuller said he would have the question settled by securing an opinion from the Attorney-General.

It was declared by several of the speakers that there was a deficit under the management of Supt. William J. McKeever, who has resigned and opened a similar shop in the same building as the state shop.

The state division was criticized by workers for not taking to task those responsible for the mismanagement in selling finished products at less than cost.

James Kenney, chairman of the commission, said the operatives should not suffer because of the inefficient management.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS
C. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Cloudy and cooler tonight; Thursday unsettled followed by showers, north to east winds.

Northern and Southern New England: Cloudy and cooler tonight; Thursday unsettled followed by showers; north to east winds.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 61
Atlantic City 61
Boston 61
Buffalo 58
Calgary 41
Chicago 52
Cincinnati 52
Cleveland 52
Denver 48
Des Moines 52
Detroit 52
Evanston 52
Galveston 50
Hartford 52
Helena 46
Jacksonville 58
Kansas City 58
Memphis 52
Montreal 52
Newark 52
New Orleans 52
New York 52
Philadelphia 52
Pittsburgh 52
Portland, Me. 52
Portland, Ore. 52
San Francisco 50
St. Louis 52
St. Paul 52
Washington 52

High Tides at Boston
Wednesday 7:46 p. m. Thursday 8:24 a. m.
Light at vehicles at 7:20 p. m.

LOAN MEN TO CONVENE
WATERVILLE, Me., Sept. 19 (Special)—E. L. Koebe, of Charlotte, N. C., will be the chief speaker at the twenty-fifth annual convention of the Maine League of Loan and Building Associations, to be held here Sept. 26. Other speakers will be Fred F. Lawrence, bank examiner, and Carroll L. Beedy, Representative from the First Maine District.

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NEW ENGLAND COKE contains less ash—nothing worth sifting.

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Main 2723 —TELEPHONES— Congress 8020

WATER WORKS MEN HEAR TALKS

Engineers Address New England Association Meeting

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 19 (Special)—Technical addresses by engineers who are considered authorities in their work occupied the attention of the New England Water Works Association at today's session of the forty-second annual convention.

The members of the association are being entertained by a reception committee of which Mayor J. Holmes Jackson is chairman, and a series of sight-seeing trips for the visitors to historic spots about the city and on Lake Champlain has been arranged.

Today a special trip was taken to Ft. Ethan Allen, a Government reservation on the outskirts of the city. The Waubesa Golf Club has extended an invitation to the visitors to spend their recreation hours on the golf course.

Registration of members increased to 350 yesterday afternoon, all of whom were present at the election of officers which took place at the last meeting today.

Officers elected are as follows: President, David A. Heffernan of Milton, Mass.; vice-presidents, Theodore L. Bristol of Ansonia, Conn. and Stephan A. Taylor of New Bedford, Mass.; treasurer, Frederic I. Winslow of Framingham, Mass.; directors, George A. Carpenter of Taunton, R. I., Arthur E. Blackner of Plymouth, Mass., George W. Batchelder of Worcester, Mass., and Frank Emerson of Peabody, Mass.

**RATES SCHEDULE
INQUIRY ORDERED**

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 19—The Public Utilities Commission today, on its own motion, ordered an investigation to determine the reasonableness and necessity of the 20 per cent increase in commutation and school ticket rates within this State, as proposed by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. This action suspends the operation of the rates on Oct. 15, as planned by the carrier.

**PRESIDENT'S SONS
RETURN TO SCHOOL**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (P)—John and Calvin Jr., the sons of the President and Mrs. Coolidge, left Washington today by motor for Merceburg, Pa., where they will resume their studies at the Mercersburg Academy. They have been visiting their parents at the White House for several weeks and expect to return to Washington during the holidays.

THE PEASE CLOTHES TREE
Save Space and Needless Steps for Yourself
The Pease Clothes Tree stands when open in 35 inches space, 5 ft. 10 in. tall, gives 40 ft. hanging area (plenty for average family). It revolves; you can iron sitting down. Use it any where. Dry or air your clothes over register, by radiator or in sun. Keep in corner when not in use. Hard wood, nothing to rust or stain! Still last lifetime. Ideal gift. Write now for folder. Give dealer's name. Q. WOOD MFG. CO. Dept. P-4 Dexter, Me.

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R. R. 4048

Burn Oil, the Modern Fuel—
It Is Economical—saves labor, saves space, saves money.
It Is Clean—leaves no soot, ashes, nor dust.
It Is Efficient—requires smaller boiler-room force, avoids waste of banked fires, and, dollar for dollar, renders better service.
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Specially designed frocks for debutantes, bridesmaids and brides.

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REOPENING OF SHOP FOR BLIND FAVORED

Many Pleas Made Before Executive Council at State House
Hearing

Pleas that the State find some way to reopen the Cambridge Industries for the Blind were made today before Alvan T. Fuller, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, and the members of the Executive Council, in a hearing room in the State House which was crowded. Not less than 200 persons were present for the hour and one-half that the hearing occupied.

Lieutenant-Governor Fuller said that he did not believe that the Executive Council had any real authority in the matter but that the responsibility could be placed with the state commission and the state department on administration and finance. He advised the petitioners to look to that source for real help in the form of an appropriation with which to reopen and operate the Cambridge brush and broom factory which was closed some two months ago.

Several speakers asserted that the institution had failed to operate successfully, not through any fault of the operatives but because the place had been mismanaged. It was asserted that goods and other supplies were not bought properly and intelligently and that sales were not skillfully made.

Senator William J. Francis argued that the council has authority to order the shops reopened by appropriating the money, and Lieutenant-Governor Fuller said he would have the question settled by securing an opinion from the Attorney-General.

It was declared by several of the speakers that there was a deficit under the management of Supt. William J. McKeever, who has resigned and opened a similar shop in the same building as the state shop.

The state division was criticized by workers for not taking to task those responsible for the mismanagement in selling finished products at less than cost.

James Kenney, chairman of the commission, said the operatives should not suffer because of the inefficient management.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS
C. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Cloudy and cooler tonight; Thursday unsettled followed by showers, north to east winds.

Northern and Southern New England: Cloudy and cooler tonight; Thursday unsettled followed by showers; north to east winds.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 61
Atlantic City 61
Boston 61
Buffalo 58
Calgary 41
Chicago 52
Cincinnati 52
Cleveland 52
Denver 48
Des Moines 52
Detroit 52
Evanston 52
Galveston 50
Hartford 52
Helena 46
Jacksonville 58
Kansas City 58
Memphis 52
Montreal 52
Newark 52
New Orleans 52
New York 52
Philadelphia 52
Pittsburgh 52
Portland, Me. 52
Portland, Ore. 52
San Francisco 50
St. Louis 52
St. Paul 52
Washington 52

High Tides at Boston
Wednesday 7:46 p. m. Thursday 8:24 a. m.
Light at vehicles at 7:20 p. m.

LOAN MEN TO CONVENE
WATERVILLE, Me., Sept. 19 (Special)—E. L. Koebe, of Charlotte, N. C., will be the chief speaker at the twenty-fifth annual convention of the Maine League of Loan and Building Associations, to be held here Sept. 26. Other speakers will be Fred F. Lawrence, bank examiner, and Carroll L. Beedy, Representative from the First Maine District.

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COMMUTERS WIN HEARING ON FARES

(Continued from Page 1)

10 years ago. We believe that it is already too high."

The messages received from other citizens of the towns mentioned are largely to the same effect some of them going into detail to compare the fares they are now paying with what they paid before "the war and the Adamson Law furnished the roads with the excuse they have been using ever since."

It also was stated that with raise of fares decrease of railroad incomes would result.

FIFTY-CENT BOOST IN BOSTON COAL RATE

Only such further advances in the retail price of anthracite in Boston as are absolutely necessary will be made by local companies, according to announcements made by officials of leading concerns today, following the announcement of an increase of 50 cents a ton in the price at the mine. In anticipation of this advance in the wholesale price, Boston dealers have already made an increase of 50 cents a ton. Economies in delivery and other overhead expenses which will absorb this 20-cent margin without passing it on to the public are said to be contemplated by some of the leading firms.

MR. HOOVER FAVORS NEW FREIGHT RATES

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (P)—General reorganization of the entire railroad freight rate structure is favored by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce.

Commenting today on the plans of President Coolidge to aid agricultural interests, Mr. Hoover said that freight rates on agricultural products should be lowered as a complement to the general reconstruction of all rates, but he added that the problem was delicate and must be studied carefully by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Secretary also gave his approval to the railroad consolidation plan.

MR. LODGE REFERS DRYS TO LEGAL FORCE

Proposals from the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League for improvement of prohibition law enforcement in the State should be made directly to the United States Department of Justice, Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts declared in a statement replying to the public letter of the league in which his assistance in obtaining better results from federal appointees charged with enforcement in Massachusetts was requested.

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Sport and Tailored Hats are priced \$10—\$15
Dressy Tailored Hats, including some imported models, \$15—\$25
Dressier Hats from Paris, also from our workrooms, \$25—\$150

OPTIMISM EVINCED OVER MEETING OF ALLIED PREMIERS

(Continued from Page 1)

France will give evidence of great generosity.

Clear-thinking Frenchmen say that it is in the interest of European peace and the economic reconstruction of the Continent that Germany should not be brought to a state of economic vassalage, but should be given the opportunity of taking part in the work of appeasement. The British and French premiers are confronted with the one significant fact that the fate and peace of Europe lies in their hands.

M. Poincaré Is to Stand Fast, It Is Believed in London Circles

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The meeting between Mr. Baldwin and M. Poincaré in Paris today holds the first place in public interest here. It is not doubted the moment is fast approaching when Great Britain will be face to face with the accomplished fact of Germany's collapse or surrender to France, and will then be compelled to define its attitude. It is said that M. Poincaré will ask Mr. Baldwin privately today to reshuffle the British policy so as not to continue to encourage the Germans to resist the demands of France and Belgium, nor to endeavor to neutralize the measures which the occupying powers in the Ruhr district have taken. Italy's approval has been endeavoring, since Jan. 10, to put into effect. In French circles here it is not believed that M. Poincaré will recede from his determined stand for the unconditional surrender of German passive resistance, or that he will make any advance toward the British point of view.

Speaking of this impasse, The Westminster Gazette this morning declares: "M. Poincaré holds the master key to the solution of the problem," and asks, "Will he use it at this eleventh hour?" The paper answers his question in the negative and concludes: "We cannot in view of all the circumstances hope for much from this interview, but the prime ministers cannot but be alive to the dangers with which Europe is beset on all sides." It was intimated to The Christian Science Monitor representative by a well-informed diplomatic observer today that passive resistance was about to cease either through the stoppage of financial assistance to the Ruhr from the Reich, or as the result of a pronouncement by the Wilhelmstrasse, which will withdraw orders which were designed to create and uphold German resistance to the occupying powers.

In the meanwhile the Reich authorities are proceeding to carry out the decree against the holders of foreign monies, and yesterday the police descended on foreigners in the leading hotels and searched them for foreign gold. All money, other than German, that the police found was confiscated. If this decree is to be enforced, it will make the position practically of every foreigner in Germany untenable, unless they are willing to convert their gold into paper marks as soon as they receive remittances from abroad, or as soon as they cross the German frontier.

In the case of business firms such conversion will entail tremendous financial losses, owing to the continuous and rapid depreciation of the mark. It will be nothing less than marvelous if even German merchants surrender their foreign gold hoardings to the Government under the decree which Dr. Gustav Stresemann is now trying to enforce.

Official Communiqué States

No Difference of Purpose Exists

PARIS, Sept. 19 (AP)—The French Premier, Raymond Poincaré, and the British Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, conferred here today, presumably on the reparations question. When their conversation ended, M. Poincaré went to the Quai d'Orsay and Mr. Baldwin proceeded to Rambouillet to be received by President Millerand.

An official communiqué is used after the meeting read:

A meeting of the prime ministers of France and Great Britain took place this afternoon, of which they took advantage to present the exchange of views on the general political situation. It was not to be expected that in the course of the meeting M. Poincaré and Mr. Baldwin were able to settle upon any definite solution, but they were happy to establish a common agreement of views and to discover that on no question is there any difference of purpose or divergence of principle which could impair the co-operation of the two countries, upon which depends so much the settlement and peace of the world.

MOTOR MEN PLAN TO WIDEN MARKET

(Continued from Page 1)

either respect, then he must be punished."

In closing he said:

Here, then, is a working program for the man who is concerned with a reasonably fair basis for highway development, whether he lives in a highly developed traffic area or in the more sparsely settled spaces.

The job must be done. The Nation cannot prosper without this great new supplementary source of revenue. Highways are an essential element in the program. Their proper construction, maintenance and use is of immediate concern to all of us because all must pay and all will benefit according to the wisdom with which each one of us plays his part.

We can safely intrust the physical program to our engineers, but we must never forget that these men are entitled to and must have the public support if they are to carry on.

Simple Tax Methods Urged

More simple and systematic practice in the taxing of motor vehicles was urged by Harry Meixell, secretary of the motor vehicle conference committee, in speaking at the convention today.

The committee, which Mr. Meixell

represents, includes delegates from motor user, dealer and manufacturer organizations. This organization has been working to determine a set of rules which would clarify the complex problems of highway taxation. The speaker advocated that the cost of highways should be borne by two groups, first, by society as a whole, which benefits from the general economic value of improved highways and, second, by the motor vehicle owners and users who benefit particularly. He advocated, as representing the committee, that society as a whole should pay general taxes for the capital cost of improved highways and that the motor vehicle be called upon to pay special taxes to maintain them.

Terms for Special Taxation

Proceeding on this theory, the Motor Vehicle Conference Committee has worked out a set of terms for the special taxation of the motor vehicle, which include the following points:

The states should be the sole special taxation agency.

There should be but one form of special taxation of motor vehicles.

The amount of special taxes on motor vehicles should be limited to the sum required for administration of the state motor vehicle department and the maintenance of improved highways in the state.

No special motor vehicle tax funds should be spent on maintenance of highways where the highway needs of the state require it and are built of materials and in a manner to meet these needs. The amount of such taxes should be placed in the state motor vehicle highway maintenance fund and be spent by the State or local authorities in order of their importance and in accordance with their maintenance needs.

George H. Priddy of the Automobile Manufacturers Association, speaking on "Reducing Costs and Increasing Service Efficiency."

The evening program includes: "The Advantages of Selling Both the Jobber and the Dealer," E. P. Chalfant, chairman, Gill Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill.; "Promoting Sales Through Jobbers," Ray Sheer, business counsel, Class Journal Company, New York City.

Thursday Program

"How to Sell More and Lose Less" will be the general topic of discussion on Thursday morning. R. E. Hayslett, treasurer of the Hydraulic Steel Company, Cleveland, O., will preside. The program includes the following addresses: "Credit Granting Problems in Selling the Jobber," by L. I. Nevins, president of the Motor Vehicle Company, Long Island City, N. Y.; "When to Call a Meeting of Creditors," by O. W. Myers, district credit manager of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, O.; and "How to Proceed in the Event of Bankruptcy," by J. S. Meyers, general counsel for the Motor & Accessory Manufacturers Association, New York City.

Thursday afternoon, E. P. Chalfant, chairman of the board, of the Gill Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill., will preside. The following discussions of the general theme, "Selling the World American Motor Transportation," are scheduled: "A First-Hand View of the European Situation and Overseas Markets," by John P. Kelly Jr., export manager of the Electric Storage Battery Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; "Putting Over the Message of American Quality and American Service," by E. E. Titus, second vice-president of the International B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, Akron, O.; "How the Smaller Manufacturer Can Get Foreign Business," by S. W. Dorman, vice-president and general manager of the Overseas Motor Service Corporation, New York City.

Friday Program

"Delivering the Goods," is the theme for the morning session, Friday. J. P. Hach, traffic manager of the L. C. Chase & Co., Boston, will preside. The following papers will be read: "The Railroad and the Automobile Industry," by Gerrit Port, vice-president in charge of traffic of the Boston & Maine railroad; "The Industrial Traffic Department," by W. H. Chandler, traffic manager, Boston Chamber of Commerce, and ex-president of the National Industrial Traffic League; "Shippers' Distribution Problems," by W. M. Twobig, traffic manager of the Willard Storage Battery.

"How Advertising Can Help Sell More Automotive Products," with Ezra W. Clark, advertising manager of the Clark Equipment Company, Buchanan, Mich., presiding, will be the topic for discussion at the Friday afternoon session. The following papers will be read: "Are We Properly Meeting the Need for Improved Traffic Conditions?" by H. W. Slauson, engineering service manager of the Kelly-Springfield Tire Company, New York; "How Better Brake Equipment Can Sell More Cars," by Dr. F. C. Stanley, chief engineer of the Raybestos Manufacturing Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; "How the Advertising of Motor & Accessory Manufacturers' Association Members Can Help the National Automobile Shows," by Sam A. Miles, manager of the New York and Chicago national automobile shows.

A golf tournament Saturday will conclude the convention program.

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SCOTTISH RITE GROWING RAPIDLY; COUNCIL HONORS 75 AT NEW YORK

Supreme Council (Northern) Reports 11,914 New Consistory Members in Year—33rd Degree (Hon.) Given

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Packed to the doors in the spacious new Scottish Rite Cathedral, formerly the Manhattan Opera House, 2500 Scottish Rite Masons rejoiced at the great showing of their fraternalism at the opening of the one hundred and eleventh annual meeting of the Supreme Council, Thirty-third Degree Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, northern Masonic jurisdiction. It was one of the greatest gatherings of Freemasons of the year in this city.

Before beginning his allocution, Leon M. Abbott of Boston, Mass., the Sovereign Grand Commander, received numerous dignitaries, among whom were Dr. Marcel Gutierrez, Sovereign Grand Commander of Paraguay; Chevalier Raoul Tolentine, Sovereign Grand Commander of Italy; and Alexander Cameron, Past Sovereign Grand Commander of Canada. To their welcomes each made response.

As was pointed out by Mr. Abbott, the number of initiates in the Scottish Rite, Northern Jurisdiction, exceeds that of any year previous to the war. In 1922 there were 230,704 members of the fourteenth degree, and in 1923 there were 243,407—a gain of 12,703 for the year. In 1922 the number of fourteenth degree initiations was 20,260, and in 1923, 17,114. In 1922 there were 215,291 consistory members and in 1923 there were 230,205—a gain of 11,914 for the year. There is a difference of 13,202 in the membership of the lodges of perfection as compared with the consistories.

Direct Action Opposed

A recommendation for a declaration of attitude against direct action in political matters as of importance to the future welfare of Scottish Rite Freemasonry in this jurisdiction was its origin in the following circumstances—In February last, the Sovereign Grand Commander received a letter and a telegram from a member of the Ohio State Legislature asking him to state whether the Supreme Council would approve or disapprove of a certain so-called compulsory public school bill then pending before the Legislature.

The sovereign commander immediately replied to him that the Supreme Council never attempts to influence the passage nor bring about the defeat of any proposed legislation in the State Legislature or in Congress. "We ask our individual members," the message said, "to do their full duty as American citizens in all matters affecting the public welfare. We work to arouse, but not to control, the expression of honest personal convictions."

Because there have been other inquiries as to whether or not this Supreme Council as an organization would use its influence to obtain the passage or the defeat of measures pending before legislatures, the Sovereign Grand Commander expressed the hope that at this annual meeting the Supreme Council would define its position to the world.

Seventy-five Honored

Following is the list of 75 illustrious Masons who received the thirty-third degree, honorary, at the one hundred and eleventh annual meeting of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, last night at the ceremony at the Scottish Rite Cathedral.

Albert Increase Mather, Rockland, Me. Ashley Auburn Smith, Bangor, Me. Halbert Nelson Bond, Manchester, N. H. Charles Edward Bartlett, Chelmsford, Mass. Harry Augustus Thompson, Lowell, Mass. Edward Hubbard McClintock, Springfield, Mass. Elmer Blake Young, Fall River, Mass. Robert Prescott Bagley, Worcester, Mass. Frederick Eugene Leonard, Pawtucket, R. I. George Woods, Bridgeport, Conn. George Frank Olmstead, East Hartford, Conn. Herman Kissam Beach, Bridgeport, Conn. Edward Payson Aitchison, New York, N. Y. Charles Rann Kennedy, Millbrook, N. Y. Arthur Sidney Thompkins, Nyack, N. Y. Augustus Thomas, New York, N. Y. George Murray Spidell, New York, N. Y. Charles Henry Vosberg Elliott, Cortland, N. Y. Pay Calvin Parsons, Cortland, N. Y. Ednor Albert Marsh, Rochester, N. Y. Albert Hobbs Seaver, Brooklyn, N. Y. Acheson Smith, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Ellsworth Milton Stabler, Buffalo, N. Y. Joseph Phineas Fell, Buffalo, N. Y. George Frederick Root, Buffalo, N. Y.

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of General Giardino as military Governor of Fiume, official circles in Rome recall that when General D'Annunzio was driven out of Fiume the Italian Government sent Commandant Foschini as High Commissioner with identical powers to those he has given General Giardino. On that occasion Jugoslavia did not object to Commandant Foschini's mission, but it should be recalled that the Rapallo Treaty was then not yet concluded.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 19.—General Giardino, the new Military Governor, arrived in Fiume on Monday evening and immediately assumed authority. He declared his mission was merely to govern, pending negotiations between Rome and Belgrade and he had no intention of holding fresh elections for a constitutional assembly. For the time being, therefore, the responsibility for events in Fiume will rest with the Italian Government.

For the past eighteen months the authority has been in the hands of the Fascisti, who have ruled, with the collusion of the Italian forces of occupation. They have resolutely prosecuted their task of converting the city to Italian sentiment and insisted on the dismissal of employees favoring either the Free State or the Jugoslavs. The change should accordingly be for the better, always provided the chauvinism of the Italian section of the population is not increased, that there is no hitch in the evacuation of Corfu on Sept. 27, and that the discussions between the Italian and Jugoslav governments will follow a placid course. Here it is satisfactory to note that Mr. Nitchich has been instructed to resume consultations with Signor Salandra in Geneva, while the interview between Signor Mussolini and Nicholas Pachitch, although postponed, is nevertheless to take place.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. F. Alice Bennett, Yonkers, N. Y. Herbert Bennett, Yonkers, N. Y. Eldora F. Drisko, Provincetown, Mass. Miss Mary Mears, New York City. Miss Clara Volkert, Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dobbert, Milwaukee, Wis. Berenice Kaufman, Atlanta, Ga. Mrs. Emma D. Faulkner, Chicago, Ill. Mrs. F. Gertrude Wyman, Malden, Mass. Louise Lamb, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mrs. Alice J. Lamb, Brooklyn, N. Y. Bertha Vaessen Perry, Denver, Colo. Harold W. Perry, Denver, Colo. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Rockwell, Cleveland, Ohio. Ruby Layman, Springfield, Ill. Mrs. E. E. Rockwell, Springfield, Ill. Mrs. Minnie Prigge, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mrs. Lottie Fieck, Brooklyn, N. Y. Miss Elizabeth L. McCall, New York City. Mrs. Leslie Watson, New York City. Mrs. Mary Kluge, Detroit, Mich. Mrs. Nellie C. Gillenwaters, Sacramento, Cal. Charles McEwen, Toronto, Canada. Bell Everette Rodney, New Orleans, La. Mrs. H. Blanche Grammes, Bethlehem, Pa. Miss Harriet A. Grammes, Bethlehem, Pa. Mrs. V. A. Hummel, Bethlehem, Pa. A. A. Bartholomew, Allentown, Pa. Mrs. Laura Rodney, New Orleans, La.

FIUME INCIDENT EXCITES BELGRADE

(Continued from Page 1)

votes little attention to the Fiume question, while the first comments of the French newspapers on General Giardino's mission have caused considerable surprise. Optimism continues to prevail here that it will not be very difficult to negotiate an agreement in justification of the appointment.

GREEK VETERAN DISCONTINUES ATTEMPT TO FORM A NEW PARTY

(Continued from Page 1)

but essentially the conflict is the same—class personalities rather than promises with spiteful animosity and thirst after revenge predominating over mere political differences.

In place of Eleutherios Venizelos, Greece has Colonel Gonatas, whose revolutionary government is mainly drawn from Venizelists and against him is pitted General Metaxas, who started out to lead the center, or moderate party, but whose ranks englobe most of the old anti-Venizelists and who willingly or unwillingly has been forced by nefarious circumstances to become the rallying point of the opposition to the existing régime. There is a possibility that the Metaxists may distinguish themselves by avoiding the pitfalls of their predecessors but there is unfortunately reason to fear that the Greek politicians have not yet given up reliance upon political oppression as a means of consolidating their authority.

Meantime it is necessary to report a further postponement of the elections. Colonel Gonatas declares this will not exceed 10 days, but the indications are that it will be longer. He

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MAXON MODEL GOWNS

KEEP CRIME OUT OF THE PRESS TO HALT SPREAD, WARDENS SAY

Prison Experts Declare 'Crime Waves' Are Measurably Affected by Publicity—Penitentiaries Called 'Schools'

Keep crime out of the press is the advice of many of the penologists in attendance upon the Congress of the American Prison Association. Not only are reports of crime waves absolutely false, in most cases, but, according to these authorities, crime, itself, may be increased measurably by the very publicity given it. Throughout the United States while newspapers persist in fastening on "crime waves," it indicates that crime is decreasing. Continue "playing-up" crime serves merely to promote crime, say these men.

First of those to go on record, today, declaring that crime is on the decrease and has newspaper reports to do it, was Charles H. Johnson, Secretary of the State Board of Corrections of New York, and the new president of the American Prison Association. When interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor he said:

There is no doubt about this decrease in lawlessness. To be sure there are many arrests. But there are an increased number of prisoners. Look at the automobiles in the United States. Every one of them, because of the myriad traffic regulations is a potential lawbreaker. Because there are increased arrests, therefore, does not imply, actually, that crime has increased.

The fact of the matter is that in every state in the Union save, I believe, Ohio, penal institutions, especially juvenile institutions, have greatly decreased populations. Our juvenile institutions in New York State are, at the present time, only about one-half full—a remarkable indication of the decrease of crime among the young, and a decrease, therefore, in the making of criminals.

Whenever there is an increase in lawlessness the fact may be due to several things. Certainly among those factors is the fostering of crime both by the newspapers and the moving pictures. How great the influence of these two forces is it is impossible to say.

Lewis E. Lawes, warden of Sing Sing prison, is another member of the congress who deprecates the fact that the press accounts generally exaggerate the facts. Thomas Moss Osborne also asserted that crime in many places is on the decrease. It is among juvenile agencies, however, that the most serious effects from the widespread crime reports are felt.

H. H. Todd, head of the industrial school at Industry, N. Y., and a member of the executive committee of the National Conference of Juvenile Agencies, declared:

There is no doubt of the unfortunate influence of the crime "stories" in the press. If there is a crime wave, and there usually is not, the less said about it the better. That is the basis on which we run our institutions. If a boy runs away from my farm we hunt diligently for him, but we endeavor to avoid making the fact public.

Suggestions, coming as a result of these widespread and often fallacious crime reports, lead often to lawlessness on the part of other individuals not strong enough to resist these suggestions. If the press kept quiet and devoted itself to a more truthful presentation of the actual situation, the situation, itself, might be quickly improved.

Something of the progress of prison administration and method was outlined this morning by Mr. Johnson in his interview with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

For 18 years I have attended the meetings of the Prison Association. During that time I have observed that the men who handle prison affairs are increasingly fitted for their responsibilities. Today they are more keenly alive than they were 10 or 15 years ago to the opportunity that confronts them in handling prisoners. Coincident with this development is another: Across the country sentiment is increasing in favor of removing the prison administration from the political arena. Men need to be specialists in this work and yet specialists cannot be utilized so long as many of the officers are subject to political appointment.

In the field of actual administration there are two distinct developments. First of these is the fact that now, as never before, the physical surroundings of the men are being more carefully provided for. There was a time, not so long ago when to talk of providing comfortable surroundings for prisoners was immediately called forth the protest that they were being "coddled." That is no longer the case. I do not know today whether the physical surroundings do not play baseball, have moving pictures and enjoy privileges which were not theirs a short time ago.

Then, in the second place, there is an increasing emphasis upon the fact that since the men in prison are there, most of them, for a comparatively short number of years, they should be fitted to take responsible places in society when they go out. Prisons are no longer merely places of punishment. There are correspondence courses, and university extension courses, and industrial training—all of them designed to equip the men to be useful citizens when they are released.

Mr. Johnson, who was in Russia with the American Relief Administration, spoke this noon before the Rotary Club at the Boston City Club on conditions in Russia. "The present attitude of the government toward Russia," he said, "is the correct one. Russia is still governed by an autocratic minority. There are signs, however, that autocracy is weakening and that economic changes may restore the industrial life of the country."

The congress of the Prison Association concludes with today's sessions. This morning the committee on County and Municipal Jails held its concluding meeting and the National Prisoners' Aid Association and the National Conference of Juvenile Agencies also met in final session. Tonight the delegates will be the guests of the City of Boston at a farewell banquet.

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KEEP CRIME OUT OF THE PRESS
TO HALT SPREAD, WARDENS SAY

Prison Experts Declare 'Crime Waves' Are Measurably Affected by Publicity—Penitentiaries Called 'Schools'

Keep crime out of the press is the advice of many of the penologists in attendance upon the Congress of the American Prison Association. Not only are reports of crime waves absolutely false, in most cases, but, according to these authorities, crime, itself, may be increased measurably by the very publicity given it. Throughout the United States while newspapers persist in fastening on "crime waves," it indicates that crime is decreasing. Continue "playing-up" crime serves merely to promote crime, say these men.

First of those to go on record, today, declaring that crime is on the decrease and has newspaper reports to do it, was Charles H. Johnson, Secretary of the State Board of Corrections of New York, and the new president of the American Prison Association. When interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor he said:

There is no doubt about this decrease in lawlessness. To be sure there are many arrests. But there are an increased number of prisoners. Look at the automobiles in the United States. Every one of them, because of the myriad traffic regulations is a potential lawbreaker. Because there are increased arrests, therefore, does not imply, actually, that crime has increased.

The fact of the matter is that in every state in the Union save, I believe, Ohio, penal institutions, especially juvenile institutions, have greatly decreased populations. Our juvenile institutions in New York State are, at the present time, only about one-half full—a remarkable indication of the decrease of crime among the young, and a decrease, therefore, in the making of criminals.

Whenever there is an increase in lawlessness the fact may be due to several things. Certainly among those factors is the fostering of crime both by the newspapers and the moving pictures. How great the influence of these two forces is it is impossible to say.

Lewis E. Lawes, warden of Sing Sing prison, is another member of the congress who deprecates the fact that the press accounts generally exaggerate the facts. Thomas Moss Osborne also asserted that crime in many places is on the decrease. It is among juvenile agencies, however, that the most serious effects from the widespread crime reports are felt.

H. H. Todd, head of the industrial school at Industry, N. Y., and a member of the executive committee of the National Conference of Juvenile Agencies, declared:

There is no doubt of the unfortunate influence of the crime "stories" in the press. If there is a crime wave, and there usually is not, the less said about it the better. That is the basis on which we run our institutions. If a boy runs away from my farm we hunt diligently for him, but we endeavor to avoid making the fact public.

Suggestions, coming as a result of these widespread and often fallacious crime reports, lead often to lawlessness on the part of other individuals not strong enough to resist these suggestions. If the press kept quiet and devoted itself to a more truthful presentation of the actual situation, the situation, itself, might be quickly improved.

Something of the progress of prison administration and method was outlined this morning by Mr. Johnson in his interview with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

For 18 years I have attended the meetings of the Prison Association. During that time I have observed that the men who handle prison affairs are increasingly fitted for their responsibilities. Today they are more keenly alive than they were 10 or 15 years ago to the opportunity that confronts them in handling prisoners. Coincident with this development is another: Across the country sentiment is increasing in favor of removing the prison administration from the political arena. Men need to be specialists in this work and yet specialists cannot be utilized so long as many of the officers are subject to political appointment.

In the field of actual administration there are two distinct developments. First of these is the fact that now, as never before, the physical surroundings of the men are being more carefully provided for. There was a time, not so long ago when to talk of providing comfortable surroundings for prisoners was immediately called forth the protest that they were being "coddled." That is no longer the case. I do not know today whether the physical surroundings do not play baseball, have moving pictures and enjoy privileges which were not theirs a short time ago.

Then, in the second place, there is an increasing emphasis upon the fact that since the men in prison are there, most of them, for a comparatively short number of years, they should be fitted to take responsible places in society when they go out. Prisons are no longer merely places of punishment. There are correspondence courses, and university extension courses, and industrial training—all of them designed to equip the men to be useful citizens when they are released.

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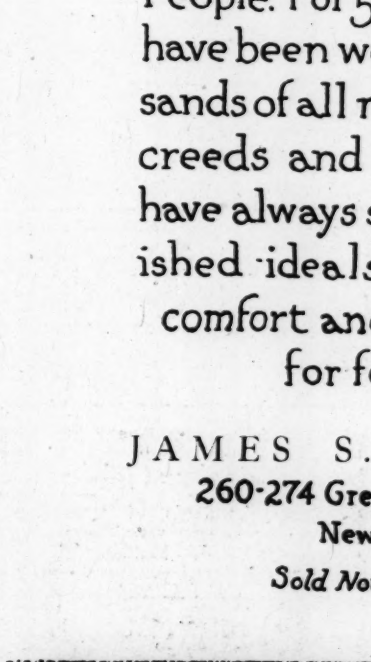
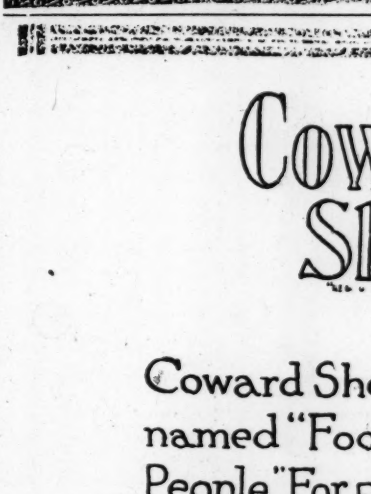
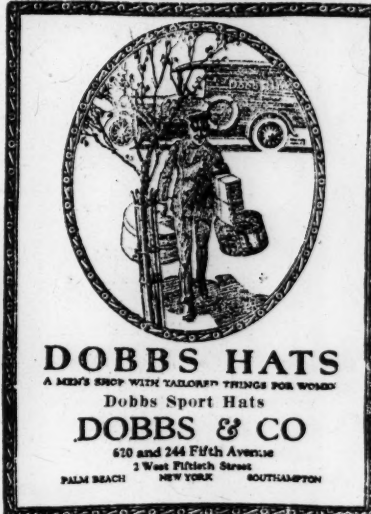
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MAINE OPINION ON RAILROAD MERGER PROPOSALS DIVIDED

Several Chambers of Commerce Look With Favor on Linking Maine and New York Central Systems

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 19 (Special).—Maine is somewhat divided on the proposal of Morris McDonald, president of the Maine Central, which contemplates the linking of that road with the Bangor & Aroostook and the New York Central system, connection being established through the Worcester, Nashua, and Portland division of the Boston & Maine and Albany roads. This plan has been approved by some of the chambers of commerce, but is opposed by the Bangor Chamber, the members favoring an all New England system, if there must be a consolidation.

Edwin M. Hamlin of Milo, a member of the Maine Railroad Committee, regards President McDonald's proposition as neither new nor novel. He believes public interest will be best served by letting Maine railroads alone, but, if there must be consolidation, then they should become part of an all New England system.

"The New York Central route to Portland," says Mr. Hamlin, "would open to us no pathway to the New York Central that we do not already have, and, on the other hand, it would do away with our differentials. An all New England system would put us in a position to dicker with, and probably to dictate to the trunk lines seeking New England traffic. The disadvantage to New England shippers cannot be estimated, if the management of New England roads is to be centered in New York. I believe that the business men of the State ought to decide this question on its merits, and not solely to differ with Massachusetts. 'One objection that I have heard of a trunk line plan is absence of local management,' says President McDonald. 'I think that is immaterial, for wherever such a plan has been adopted, for instance, with the taking

BABY BEEF SHOW EXHIBITS ARE SOLD

Auction Sale at Eastern States Exposition on Products of Juvenile Clubs

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 19 (Special).—"Mischief," 1088-pound Hereford steer, grand champion of the baby beef show and exhibited by Raymond L. Seave of Pittsfield, Mass., brought 41 cents a pound at the auction sale of baby beefs at the Eastern States Exposition. This price level was not approached, however, by other steers in the competition, for which call cents a pound.

While the baby beef show is a good example of the part sustained by the boys and girls' clubs in carrying the message of better farming to the public, another function is exhibited by the baby beef show, and that is to provide a stage upon which the people but to follow out the training scheme to which the clubs are devoted and so enable the club delegates to derive the largest measure of benefit from the exposition.

There are no competitive exhibits in Camp Vail, but every member must be on a demonstration and judging team. Delegates are put in the way of gaining lessons that they may take back to their home clubs throughout the east. Young farmers who have made conspicuous successes are offered prizes of \$100.00 for the best baby beef figure. This year the honor is borne by Peggy Kieth, club worker and all-around farmer from Fauquier county, Virginia.

Each of 13 states sends 12 club members to the exposition, and each 12 to six adult lectures, demonstrations and educational tours through the exposition are arranged. The same methods obtain at the Junior Achievement Camp, where nearly 200 boys and girls are quartered.

At the Mohawk Indian Village the Boy Scouts yesterday gave a series of demonstrations, showing how to handle an axe, how to build bridges, how to manage camp fires, how to use fire extinguishers and so on.

At the Girl Scout camp Miss Christine Booth from Portland, Me., a leader of the Girl Guides in that country, who was invited to the camp by Mrs. James J. Storror, is in charge of a group of girls from Lincoln, Mass. As a condition of attendance at the exposition, these girls keep up their regular school work while here.

HOLYOKE ADOPTS ZONING ORDINANCE

HOLYOKE, Mass., Sept. 19 (Special).—After 18 months of agitation and study, the board of aldermen last night adopted a zoning ordinance establishing restricted residential areas. This action is taken just in time to block a number of projects to erect motor stores and apartments in some of the finer residential streets of the city.

The ordinance divides the city into two zones, restricted and unrestricted respectively. In the restricted zone no building can be more than three stories high and no business buildings are permitted save for farming, truck gardening, nurseries and stock-raising. This section includes the Highlands and the new residential section near the base of Mt. Tom.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist, is Heated by WILLIAMS OIL-MATIC HEATING. WHY NOT YOURS? KANSAS CITY FUEL OIL CO. KANSAS CITY, MO. We sell all grades of oil for heating.

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Hoosier Cabinets Save hundreds of steps for the busy housewife. They make the day's work easier; and enable one to have an orderly kitchen. Come in and see them.

PECK Kansas City, Mo.

STATE LEVIES \$13,908,363.42 AS 1923 TAX ON INCOMES

3000 Estates Will Be Asked to Pay \$4,939,188.80 Inheritance Dues—Bills Are Ready

Henry F. Long, Massachusetts Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, reports that the regular tax assessments for the current year have been completed and that the tax bills are, or soon will be, in the hands of the taxpayers. Mr. Long says that the taxes levied this year total a larger sum than was estimated and that the income and corporation taxes exceed last year's assessment by approximately 12 1/2 per cent.

He shows that the 303,756 income tax returns received this year from individuals, fiduciaries and partnerships carry an assessment of \$13,908,363.42 and that there are 7538 more income tax returns this year than last, but of the total returns filed about 40 per cent yield no tax because of the family and business deductions allowed. The entire proceeds of the income tax, after the deduction of administration expenses, is distributed by Mr. Long to the cities and towns, who must use the amount received to reduce the local tax levy on real estate and tangible personal property.

The Tax Commissioner says that domestic business corporations to the number of 17,505 made tax returns and an assessment was paid to the amount of \$9,402,544.43, although about 15 per cent of the corporations pay no tax because of deductions and failure to make profits, and the 2498 foreign business corporations that filed returns have been assessed the sum of \$2,222,633.92, and of this amount as well as the amount assessed against the domestic corporations, the State will retain one-sixth, the remainder being distributed to the cities and towns who have the money for local purposes.

Insurance Tax Gains He also distributes to the cities and towns the larger portion of the tax received from the assessments on banking institutions and public service corporations. Mr. Long shows that last year 30 life insurance companies, doing business in the State, paid a tax of \$908,524.68, while the 31 doing business in 1923 pay a tax of \$974,582.66, and that the 429 fire, marine, and miscellaneous insurance companies filing tax returns in 1923 pay a tax of \$1,252,292.34 as against the sum of \$1,236,621.08 paid by the 395 companies filing in 1922.

He also shows that from approximately 3000 estates the Commonwealth has received in inheritance taxes the sum of \$4,939,188.80, and from the tax levied on the transfer of stock certificates the sum of \$165,354.34. The cities

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GOOD COAL CAREFUL SERVICE 2917 Walnut Grand 3883 Peacock Fuel Company KANSAS CITY

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Soundness of Standards Reliability of Merchandise Liberality of Business Policy have all been factors in the persistent growth of this store.

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AID FOR JAPANESE SCHOOLS IS SOUGHT

Head of World Federation Education Sends Out Plea

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 18.—A communication suggesting that each nation and each educational association find some speedy means of organizing relief and sending contributions, no matter how small, to the children of Japan, that their education may proceed with the least possible delay. The children of all countries want to express in some substantial form what they so deeply feel.

The recent world conference brought the 5,000,000 teachers and the 200,000,000 children of the world closer together than they ever have been, and established a bond of kindred interests and friendship such as did not before exist. It is fitting, therefore, that we unite in demonstrating that the children of one part of the world are concerned whether the children of another part are stricken.

No nation sent a finer or more earnest delegation of educators to the world conference than San Francisco than Japan. They worked earnestly and devotedly in the language of Japan's great statesman and scholar, Baron Cato. "For the highest aims of the human race and that a new gospel of world education might be produced."

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Our Fall Frocks offer a most extensive range of smart becoming styles, each with that indescribable air which is always associated with a Wool Brothers Product! The one sketched, of brown tulle, with collar and jabot of white linen. \$65

Wool Brothers 1020-22-24-26 Walnut KANSAS CITY, MO.

New Fur Trimmings and Bandings show smart furs in widths suitable for frocks, coats, suits and children's wear

Among the newer fur effects for fall are noted Lucille wolf—a dark brown; Azure Wolf—a new blue-gray; Viarka squirrel; cocoa, beige, pearl gray, steel—all are popular shades. Bandings range from one-half to ten inches in width.

JOHN TAYLOR DRY GOODS COMPANY KANSAS CITY

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AIRPLANE 'HOOKS RIDE' ON ARMY DIRIGIBLE

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Sept. 18.—An airplane piloted by Lieut. R. K. Stoner was anchored to a moving airship at a height of 1000 feet today over Langley Field. The experiment was regarded as opening great possibilities for operation of small airplanes in time of war from portable bases. The light, speedy plane, piloted by Lieut. Stoner, was traveling at the rate of 75 miles an hour when it overtook the Army dirigible C-3, going 60 miles an hour. The plane swooped under the big bag and a stick dangling from the airship was fitted into an eye-bolt on top of the airplane, which for some time was held fast to its mooring. A gust of wind broke the stick, but the test was regarded by airmen as successful.

NEW HAVEN ROAD'S SURPLUS E. J. Pearson, president of the New Haven Railroad, expects that the road will show for September another substantial surplus, after an estimated surplus over the August surplus of approximately \$150,000, above charges.

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Peggy

Peggys All Ready Now for School

—In a brown wool crepe frock with cavalier cuffs of white linen and pearl buttons going primly down the front. There are other charming new wool Cantons in her favorite color—beige, navy, rose wood, deer, tobacco brown or black. \$25.00

MAINE CLUB WOMEN IN ANNUAL SESSION

Continuance of Fight Against Objectionable Billboards Is Urged by President

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 19 (Special).—County federations throughout the State continued the fight against objectionable billboards, and a legislative council to be made up of representatives of the women's organizations were among the recommendations of Mrs. John H. Huddleston in making her annual address to the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs today. The thirty-first annual meeting of the federation was opened yesterday with about 300 members present.

Mrs. Huddleston also recommended adoption of a budget system, publication of a Federation Bulletin, appointment of a committee to carry along from year to year established policies of the federation, adoption of an official pin and organization of junior clubs of girls. It was announced that substantial gains have been made toward obtaining a \$7000 endowment fund. A gift of \$100 a year from the Portland Literary Union as a scholarship fund for some Maine girl to be selected by the federation was reported.

Mrs. Mary Perry Rich of Rockland reported 13 clubs admitted to the federation the last year; Mrs. C. B. Porter, as treasurer, reported receipts of \$1,316.20 and expenditures as \$876.70, with a balance on hand of \$439.50.

The civic committee reported, through Mrs. Emma B. Howe of Rumford, that the promotion of hot lunches in schools had been successful as well as the movement to supply milk for children in the grades. The study of county government was recommended for the coming season.

An art exhibit on home furnishings went before 24 Maine clubs, reported Mrs. Grace Knudson of Castine of the committee. Much has been accomplished for bird protection through the club work, according to Mrs. Frank E. McGouldrick of Bar Harbor, many clubs stimulating local interest in erecting bird-houses, feeding stations and the like.

Mrs. Hilda Ives of Portland reported on the accomplishments of the last Maine Legislature, touching especially on measures advocated by the clubwomen of Maine. She said in closing: "The difficulty the committee encountered was in the indifference of men and women to legislative hearings and to the matters of importance there represented. The women have been urged to demand of their representatives a fidelity to Christian ideals rather than an allegiance to any one party."

AIR MAIL SERVICE TO CONTINUE LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 19 (Special).—Harry S. New, United States Postmaster General, today told the National Letter Carriers' Association that the newly-inaugurated air mail service is to be continued. The association's twentieth annual convention continues through Friday.

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DRY LAW BACKERS THANK ATTORNEY

Women Praise Mr. Reading for Protesting \$100 Bootleg Fine

Representative women of Massachusetts have telegraphed Arthur K. Reading, District Attorney of Middlesex County, as follows: "We wish to thank you for your protest given in the East Cambridge Superior Court on Monday, Sept. 17, against letting bootleggers off with \$100 fine. At last we find the thing that has been lacking—leadership."

Although not signing officially, the women whose names appear on the protest are Mrs. William Tilton, Cambridge editor of The Women's National Committee of One Hundred for Law Enforcement; Mrs. E. T. Taladge Root of Somerville, president of the Women's Federation of Church Societies of Massachusetts; Mrs. Henry W. Peabody of Beverly, president of the Federation of the Women's Foreign Missionary Societies of North America; Mrs. Grace M. Poole of Brockton, president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Alice G. Ropes of Wollastons, president of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union; and Mrs. R. P. Hutton of Boston, representing the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, of which Mr. Hutton is superintendent.

MAINE GOVERNOR TO CO-OPERATE AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 19.—Governor Baxter has kept informed as to the anthracite situation and intends to co-operate with Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania in every way, he stated yesterday after receipt of a letter from him. Governor Pinchot asked that he keep in touch with the price charged for this commodity, so that the citizens may not be forced to pay more than they should pay, notwithstanding the advance in miners' wages.

MAINE TEACHERS TO MEET PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 19 (Special).—The school union festival will be omitted at the opening of the two days' session of the Maine Teachers' Association here Oct. 25-26, owing to difficulty in obtaining entertainment for the large number of boys and girls who have participated. The convention program includes addresses by A. O. Thomas, state superintendent of education, Gov. Percival P. Baxter and Stephen Leacock of McGill University.

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Hoosier Cabinets Save hundreds of steps for the busy housewife. They make the day's work easier; and enable one to have an orderly kitchen. Come in and see them. PECK Kansas City, Mo.

The Library

The Automobile and the Library

THE automobile, the radio and the motion picture are strong rivals of the public library. In all parts of the United States librarians are asking one another what they shall do to save the library from becoming obscured in the shadows cast by these three great attractions.

In some cities we are told that a popular picture is followed on the screen by some such legend as: "Go to your Public Library and ask for 'Robin Hood and his Merry Men,' or 'The Covered Wagon,' or whatever book formed the basis for the scenario."

We are also told that the trouble with such advertising is that it causes a great demand at the library for one or two popular books; and, since it is neither possible nor desirable for a library to buy hundreds of duplicate copies of a volume which will be called for during a limited period only, such advertising results in a disappointed rather than a satisfied and appreciative clientele. A like result comes from similar radio advertising.

Library Publicity

The Wanderer has never seen library publicity written to attract the attention of automobile users, but he believes that such publicity, if thoughtfully planned, would produce satisfactory results.

The first question to be considered is what has the library to offer to the automobilist "on pleasure bent." The Wanderer can testify from personal experience that it has much to offer, but few automobilists have the patience or the time to "dig out" material which, if easily accessible, would be seized with avidity.

The librarian and his assistants, eager as they are to serve, do not, and apparently cannot, realize the helplessness of the ordinary library user. The Wanderer confesses that he stands in awe of a card catalogue and seldom uses one intelligently; he confesses that he is a confirmed browser and prefers libraries where the reader is turned loose among the books to those with highly organized catalogues in the open rooms and books in the closed alcoves.

Sources That Failed

The two articles preceding this dealt with libraries in Newport, R. I., and Fall River, Mass. Prior to his trip over the road to those towns the Wanderer sought for information regarding them in the Boston Public Library. He looked in the card catalogue under "Fall River" and under "Newport," but got nothing which gave him a real background of information. He then chanced to recall the beautiful little condensed histories he had seen on the great roadside, books set up by a tire company, and telephoned the Boston office.

"Have you a collection of books from which the material for your roadside histories was obtained?"

"Not here," was the reply. "They may have something at our New York office."

The Wanderer thought again. "Perhaps the state library might help me," he murmured. The state library had nothing up to date but suggested calling the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The chamber was courteously interested, and went so far as to send to the Wanderer's office the following publications: Reprints from "Current Affairs," on South Boston, East Boston, Charlestown, Cambridge, Somerville, Chelsea, Everett, Brighton and Allston, Roxbury, Dorchester, West Roxbury, Hyde Park, and Readville, Stoughton, Fitchburg, Lynn, Brockton, Newburyport, Quincy, Woburn, and Wakefield; "Boston, Commercial and Industrial;" "Boston, an Old City With New Opportunities."

It also suggested The Associated Industries of Massachusetts and a directory publisher. The Associated Industries

said that it had only material on personnel management. After three girls at the directory publisher's had failed entirely to understand the question, a man was called to the telephone.

"Have you," etc., said the Wanderer for the twelfth time.

"No!" said the man, and hung up the receiver.

A Bulletin for Automobilists

As a believer in the power of the written word the Wanderer would like to see a section in every public library devoted to the interests of automobilists. Near the entrance to the library he would like to find a bulletin board with the notice: "Automobile users will find something of interest in the first room to the right of the main entrance."

The first object to greet the eye on entering this room should be a framed road map of the State, with the legend, "See your own state first."

The Wanderer is far from setting himself up as an authority on the selection of books, but since he has suggested a shelf for automobilists, he may be permitted to mention a few books he would like to find on such a shelf in a Massachusetts library:

The Automobile Blue Book.

The Hotel Red Book.

The monthly bulletin of the Department of Public Works, entitled, "Travel Conditions on Through Routes."

The pamphlet provided by the Women's City Club of Boston, entitled, "Where to Stay Along New England Motor Trails."

"Old Paths and Legends of the New England Border," by Katherine M. Abbott.

"Historic Pilgrimages in New England," by Edwin M. Bacon.

"Walks and Rides About Boston," by Edwin M. Bacon.

"A Book of New England Legends and Folk Lore," by Samuel Adams Drake.

"The Pilgrim Shore," by Edmund H. Garrett.

"Boston and Vicinity," by John Laycock.

"Historic Towns of New England," by Lyman P. Powell.

"Historic Towns of the Connecticut River Valley," by George S. Roberts.

"Handbook of New England," by Porter Sargent.

"The Book of Boston," by Robert Shackleton.

In a vertical filing case should be kept the pamphlets issued by chambers of commerce and boards of trade, giving up-to-date facts and statistics not elsewhere available, such as "Boston Statistics" and "Facts About Fall River." Small guidebooks bound in paper should also be kept in this file.

Material of this kind, filed after the name of the town to which it relates, would prove an invaluable source of information.

Another file the Wanderer would like to see is one of picture postcards, beginning with the town of Abington and going on down through to Yarmouth. The interesting and notable features of a town are usually shown on these cards.

The following lettered posters should be displayed on the walls:

1. An alphabetical list of the towns and cities of the State, each name followed by its distance from Boston.

2. A list of the State's scenic attractions.

3. A list of the State's scenic attractions.

4. A list of the State's scenic attractions.

5. A list of the State's scenic attractions.

6. A list of the State's scenic attractions.

7. A list of the State's scenic attractions.

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tions, such as the Berkshires, Mount Wachusett, the North Shore drive, Ipswich dunes, etc.

Finally, there should be a poster with the words: "For information about Massachusetts not found in this room, consult the assistant in charge of the card catalogue in the main reading room."

So much for the Public Library end of it. The display itself would advertise the library to persons who actually visited that institution, but what of the thousands of automobile owners who never enter such a place?

Through Dealer's Leads

To attract such persons, advertising outside the library is necessary, and the most logical medium for such advertising would seem to be the leaflets and folders issued by dealers in automobiles and automobile supplies.

In order to interest these dealers in directing attention to the Public Library, they must be shown that it would be to their advantage to do so. Thousands of dollars are spent yearly on advertising matter which is picked up, glanced at hurriedly, and then tossed into the nearest waste basket.

A leaflet, folder, or pamphlet which would be retained as permanently useful information would often be worth thousands of dollars to a dealer. The local library could easily furnish copy for such a leaflet, to be used by every dealer in the town.

On the front cover would be pictured the automobile or supply to be advertised. Inside the cover, appropriate text would describe the article. On page three the most important events in the town's history might be given; on page four a brief suggestion to the automobile traveler, as follows:

"Add to the pleasure of your drive by learning something about the beautiful scenery, historic buildings, and interesting industries along the route. Plan your trip a few days ahead, so that some member of the family can visit the Public Library and read about the points of interest you will pass. The library is at A and B streets. It is open every day from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m."

"Old Paths and Legends of the New England Border," by Katherine M. Abbott.

"Historic Pilgrimages in New England," by Edwin M. Bacon.

"Walks and Rides About Boston," by Edwin M. Bacon.

"A Book of New England Legends and Folk Lore," by Samuel Adams Drake.

"The Pilgrim Shore," by Edmund H. Garrett.

"Boston and Vicinity," by John Laycock.

"Historic Towns of New England," by Lyman P. Powell.

"Historic Towns of the Connecticut River Valley," by George S. Roberts.

"Handbook of New England," by Porter Sargent.

"The Book of Boston," by Robert Shackleton.

In a vertical filing case should be kept the pamphlets issued by chambers of commerce and boards of trade, giving up-to-date facts and statistics not elsewhere available, such as "Boston Statistics" and "Facts About Fall River." Small guidebooks bound in paper should also be kept in this file.

Material of this kind, filed after the name of the town to which it relates, would prove an invaluable source of information.

Another file the Wanderer would like to see is one of picture postcards, beginning with the town of Abington and going on down through to Yarmouth. The interesting and notable features of a town are usually shown on these cards.

The following lettered posters should be displayed on the walls:

1. An alphabetical list of the towns and cities of the State, each name followed by its distance from Boston.

2. A list of the State's scenic attractions.

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Johnny's Rubber Boots

AN EVENT of the greatest importance had happened to Johnny.

For a long time he had wanted a pair of rubber boots. He was old enough for rubber boots, for he was just the same age as his friend Willie, who lived round the corner, and Willie had a pair of rubber boots, and could walk right through a puddle in them without wetting his feet. But there is a time when you are really old enough for rubber boots, but have not been old enough long enough to have them.

And then one day Johnny's father brought home a bundle, and when it was opened, there was a pair of new rubber boots. Johnny put them on at once, and wore them round the house. But that wasn't like wearing them out of doors and wading in a puddle. And after a while his mother said that, if he wore them round the house, he would soon wear them out, and would not have any rubber boots when it rained.

Johnny wanted it to rain, but it just wouldn't. The sun came out bright nearly every morning, and when the day was cloudy the clouds soon disappeared and there was the bright sun.

If you have new rubber boots That you want to wear, It is odd how every day Is so bright and fair. Every day the sun is out, Like a golden ball, Seems as if it never would Rain again at all.

Once, but nobody else knew it, Johnny tried his new rubber boots in the bathtub, but that wasn't like a real puddle. He dried them carefully with a towel, and after that he just looked at them.

And then one day it began to rain, and it rained and rained and rained. It rained so hard that Johnny's mother said that he couldn't go out even if he did have rubber boots. And the next day it rained and rained and rained. And the day after that it rained and rained. Johnny looked and looked out of the window and saw splendid puddles everywhere. And then he went and looked at his rubber boots, to make sure they were all right, and ready to put on the minute

the rain stopped. And then he went back to the window and wondered if the puddles were so deep they would be over the tops of his rubber boots. There was one puddle so deep that you could sail a ship on it.

When you have new rubber boots And it starts to rain, It keeps right on and on as if It couldn't stop again. It takes a lot of patience To wait till it is done, And all the watery puddles Are shining in the sun.

And then in the night it stopped raining, and in the morning the sun was out bright as ever. When the family came down to breakfast, Johnny was up already, and out wading in the biggest puddle in his new rubber boots. It was a very, very deep puddle, but it didn't come up to the tops of his boots.

UNEMPLOYMENT LESS THROUGHOUT ITALY

FLORENCE, Sept. 4 (Special Correspondence)—Some statistics have been recently published relative to the problem of unemployment in Italy from which it is encouraging to learn that this is on the decline. Signor Mussolini recently, by a circular issued to all the prefects or heads of provinces of the peninsula, asked for precise information as to the amount of unemployment in the various regions, and the replies are reassuring, and prove that the unemployment problem is sensibly diminishing.

The statistics show that on Jan. 1, 1922, the unemployed numbered 541,000.

On Jan. 1, 1923, they were reduced to 213,590. From these figures it can be seen that unemployment in Italy is diminishing in an encouraging degree. Indeed, London alone has more unemployed than the whole of Italy, according to these fresh statistics.

Nor is it to be apprehended that unemployment will increase again with the end of the season of special agricultural activity, since the extensive public works and schemes for improvement which have been planned for the various regions of Italy, and in many localities already begun, will afford employment upon an extensive scale.

775: on Jan. 1, 1923, 381,968, and on June 30, 1923, they were reduced to 213,590. From these figures it can be seen that unemployment in Italy is diminishing in an encouraging degree.

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EUROPE SEEMS MUCH IN NEED OF RAW WOOLS

Continental Demand Is Persistent Despite Economic and Financial Difficulties

The persistent demand for raw wool on the part of continental Europe, despite deranged currencies and other adverse economic and political conditions, is chiefly responsible for the continued strength in the staple at London and as well for the buoyancy of the market at the beginning of the new season in Australia. More than that, the steadiness of the market abroad unquestionably has had not a little to do with the halting of the downward trend of values in the American market and the greater interest in wool on the part of the manufacturers, which has been in evidence in Summer Street, Boston, during the last fortnight, and more especially during the last week.

The event of chief importance to the wool trade locally in the last few days has been the opening of the new season in Australia. The opening series began Monday in Sydney, where 33,000 bales are being offered this week, followed by a sale in Adelaide, beginning Friday, where 25,000 bales are being offered.

Contrary to expectations a substantial portion of the offering in Sydney has been of fairly good wool, more particularly the wools coming from the northern and northwestern sections of New South Wales, while the wools coming from the south and southwestern sections of that territory were in unfavorable condition.

The northern wools are described as well grown and of a very fine quality. Very few crossbreds were offered; hardly anything, in fact, below the grade of 60s.

Competition for these wools was very good, for 90 per cent of the offering was cleared on the first day. True to expectations, French buyers were the chief support of the sale, finding the offerings much to their liking, while German buyers were close seconds in the quantity of wool purchased. Japan, also, despite the disaster there, bought moderately of the best fleeces, and also carbonizing merrino pieces. America took a few of the best fleeces, wool, and Yorkshire, Eng., was practically out of the market.

Prices ruled generally firm on the basis of the closing rates at the June series for the best wools, but the inferior, defective types, which can be used to the best advantage by the Continental manufacturers, were relatively dear and showed some appreciation over the previous sales.

Best 66-70s combed wools were quoted at 4s. 10d., clean basis, ex warehouse, Sydney, which is figured on \$4.54 sterling exchange to mean about \$1.18 a pound, clean basis.

Best 64s were costing about 2d. a pound less, clean basis, Sydney, while best 60s were quoted at 4s. 4d., ex warehouse, Sydney, or about \$1.07, clean basis, landed Boston, in bond.

Greasy topmaking 66s shafly wools are quoted at \$1.15, clean landed basis, even with slight discount for inferior, while Sydney styled wools of this grade were about 2 cents a pound cheaper and 64s merrino pieces were costing \$1.10 with a few shafly wools.

Wools of 2 1/2 to 3-inch staple, prices being converted at \$4.54 for exchange. Recoured wools were quoted, clean landed, at \$1.05 to \$1.06.

Adelaide's Offering
At Adelaide, Friday and Saturday, there will be offered 25,000 bales of wool which do not run so fine as the Sydney wools, being more of the fine medium order, namely, 60-64s grade. Yorkshire is likely to be a strong competitor in this market, usually showing a strong liking for these wools, which are especially suited to the English topmakers' requirements.

London keeps fairly steady from day to day, on the basis of opening rates, although somewhat more in buyers' favor than a week ago. Competition is more or less of the same character as in the opening week. Continental orders continue to display a strong inclination to take the merinos at firm prices and especially the Continental types, while England continues to be the big buyer of crossbred wools.

The Liverpool East India sales last week closed with prices steady at the opening level which was 5 to 10 per cent higher than the previous closing, meaning a secured basis for Jorjas of the better type, landed here without profit, of approximately 58 cents. Recoured wools of this type were sold in this market just prior to the sales at 55 cents and poorer wools, such as yellows and Kandahars sold down as low as 45 cents.

Cape Colony's Clip Gains
Cables from Cape Colony say that the South African clip this year will be slightly larger and also slightly better than it was last season, which is welcome news in view of the clip from the sections of Australia affected especially by the drought.

The River Plate markets report a fairly steady demand for the small quantities of wool available in these markets. France being a fairly steady buyer, while Germany continues to take more or less wool also. The new clip promises to be fairly good but on the whole smaller than last year, the low crossbred wools of Argentina being likely to show a considerable shrinkage.

Manufacturers here, on the whole, report their business tapering off and production decreasing, although some mills have fair orders still to run off on heavyweights. The woolen mills and knit goods manufacturers are finding a rather better demand than are the worsted mills, and significant for the wool merchant, are obliged to come into the market usually to cover requirements when they receive new orders.

topmaking wools brought about \$1.10 in bond.
Choice high grade Australian 60s combing wools sold at \$1.30, clean basis, duty paid. Some demand for medium foreign crossbreds is reported at \$1.28, clean basis, for 46-50s New Zealand, and about 50c for choice Montevideo twos in bond, clean basis.

HIDES MARKET TONE IS BETTER

Sales of Fair Volume and Good Variety—Prices Sensitive to Upward Trend

Packer hides sales during the last few days have been sufficient in volume and variety to instill confidence in buyers, and efforts to place orders have met with fractional advances in some instances.

The long-standing price of 10c. for summer pulloffs of branded cows gave way under pressure of accumulation, and sales aggregating 70,000 were booked at 9 1/2c. More were wanted by late comers but the price had rebounded to 10c. again.

Native steers and native cows being well sold, were not pushed much if any, therefore, tanners in need of such hides were not held back by the slight upward movement, with another rise probable.

After the slump of about a fortnight ago and bookings of more than 150,000 hides, it is obvious that the packer hide market is again strongly situated, and were tanners to get a demand approaching the normal, hide prices would be fairly sure to respond to it.

Buyers, though noting that strength is featuring some grades, and likely to spread to other selections, were not perturbed because they realize tanners must have an outlet for their product.

Perhaps, however, leather sales might increase if tanners were to follow the example set by the packers, clean up accumulations as best they may and begin again on a new low basis.

South American (frigorifico) market is firm. Advances are asked. Last week's sales of B. A. steers were booked at 13 1/2c. C. A. cows 10 1/2c., both c. i. f., New York.

Packer calfskins held near to last previous quotations. Twenty-five thousand September skins brought 18c., 25,000 more were offered at the same figures, but there were no takers.

Chief sales in the packer hide markets for the week ended Sept. 15 include:

	Year ago	21c
11000 Aug-Sept native steers	14c	21c
30000 July-Aug heavy Tex steers	12 1/2c	19 1/2c
8000 Aug-Sept native steers	14 1/2c	21c
20000 Jan-Sept ex-lt nat steers	12 1/2c	19 1/2c
10000 Jan-Sept ex-lt nat steers	12 1/2c	19 1/2c
10000 Jan-Sept ex-lt nat steers	12 1/2c	19 1/2c
10000 July-Aug-Sept Tex steers	11 1/2c	18 1/2c
9000 Aug-Sept native steers	11 1/2c	18 1/2c
10000 Aug-Sept native steers	9 1/2c	16c
25000 Aug-Sept nat cows (light)	12 1/2c	19 1/2c
3500 Sept native cows (light)	12 1/2c	19 1/2c

COMMODITY PRICES IN JAPAN ARE NOT EXPECTED TO SOAR

TOKYO, Sept. 19 (AP)—While there has been a considerable expansion of convertible notes because of the advances made the various banks by the Bank of Japan, financiers do not expect there will be any great increase in commodity prices.

A portion of the advances made to smaller banks by the Bank of Japan against possible demands of depositors has been re-deposited. It is thought that the present monetary policy will be canceled by the end of this month.

Seishiro Kimura, vice-president of the Bank of Japan, said that withdrawal of deposits has been decidedly limited.

Public Utility Earnings
DETROIT Edison 1922 1923
Gross \$2,847,429 \$2,005,887
Net 555,529 404,227
Surplus 204,824 87,191

LAKE SHORE ELECTRIC 1922 1923
Gross \$250,326 \$246,178
Net 120,422 101,181
Surplus 25,770 45,897

TEXAS POWER & LIGHT 1922 1923
Gross \$458,078 \$365,805
Net 141,870 118,717
Surplus 88,244 89,558

Cape Colony's Clip Gains
Cables from Cape Colony say that the South African clip this year will be slightly larger and also slightly better than it was last season, which is welcome news in view of the clip from the sections of Australia affected especially by the drought.

The River Plate markets report a fairly steady demand for the small quantities of wool available in these markets. France being a fairly steady buyer, while Germany continues to take more or less wool also. The new clip promises to be fairly good but on the whole smaller than last year, the low crossbred wools of Argentina being likely to show a considerable shrinkage.

Manufacturers here, on the whole, report their business tapering off and production decreasing, although some mills have fair orders still to run off on heavyweights. The woolen mills and knit goods manufacturers are finding a rather better demand than are the worsted mills, and significant for the wool merchant, are obliged to come into the market usually to cover requirements when they receive new orders.

Sales of wool have been fairly heavy the last week or 10 days and by comparison with previous weeks have been especially noteworthy. One large knitting mill is credited with taking well over 1,000,000 pounds, some think nearly 2,000,000 pounds of quarter-bloom combed fleeces, here and elsewhere at a clean cost of 80 cents for the better wools, while some semi-bright wools were costing about 75 cents, clean basis.

MORE ACTIVE BUSINESS IN MANY LINES

Boston Bank Believes Summer of Stability Will Be Followed by Expansion

More active business in many industries throughout the country is evident, according to the First National Bank of Boston. After a summer marked by unusual industrial stability, a growing confidence in improving trade conditions is widespread. No actual boom is expected nor desired, but opinion is fairly general that reasonably good business will be maintained through the coming winter.

Car loadings, averaging for 14 weeks over 1,000,000 cars, is sufficient evidence of the satisfactory volume and free passage of goods to the consumer, who has been supporting retail trade at a high level. The dearth of forward orders which followed the reaction last spring is giving way to better buying all along the line. Even in cotton textiles, one of the hardest-hit industries, orders are beginning to come in and mill curtailment is lessening. The expected fall demand is materializing.

Small Cotton Crop
The difference of opinion as to raw cotton prices, which in recent months has depressed the industry, has been largely solved by the Government's report of another small crop of 10,000,000 bales. The recent rise of 7 cents a pound in seven weeks is said to be the greatest rise recorded in the history of cotton trading. The woolen and worsted industries, which have been doing fairly well, are experiencing a dullness resulting in a wave of curtailment.

Iron and steel prices are firmer, and buying is again picking up, although continued heavy production is reducing the unfilled orders and speeding up deliveries.

Shoe Trade Active
Shoe manufacturing is active, and as orders for shoes are placed far ahead, this activity is significant of a better general feeling as to future business. The position of the shoe industry, especially in wheat, has perhaps been overemphasized. Wheat represents in value roughly about 7 per cent of United States total agricultural output, so that the present difficult situation of the wheat grower is not a large factor in the whole problem. In fact, competent judges estimate that the value of all agricultural crops this year will exceed last year's value by \$1,000,000,000. This means larger purchasing power and a vital support to good business during the next few months.

Another reason for the more optimistic feeling, now prevalent, is the belief that the European situation is fast approaching a point where constructive measures will be taken, both in and out of the Ruhr, leading up to a rapid economic recovery. The Japanese disaster, tremendous in suffering, appears to be of small moment economically.

World Prosperity
The progress and the prosperity in many countries attained since the Great War seem to have established the fact that the commercial world, outside the devastated and war-stricken countries, is a strong and progressive, self-contained unit to permit a large and profitable volume of trade.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that Great Britain, which was financially and industrially, with unemployment still serious, the second quarter of 1923 showed combined exports, imports and re-exports over 10 per cent above the similar period of 1922, a very substantial gain in the face of slightly lower prices.

Great Britain's steady progress, handled in the second quarter of 1923 were appraised at the pre-war prices of 1923, it would be found that in the second quarter of 1923, trade is within 10 per cent of the 1923 figures.

SECURITIES SOLD AT AUCTION TODAY

Wise, Hobbs & Arnold of Boston today sold these securities at auction:
80 Fidelity Trust Company cert of dep 1 1/2
40 Dorchester Trust
2 W. J. Douglas Shoe prod 95 1/2, up 1 1/2
20 Batchelder & Snyder prod 92 1/2, up 1 1/2
21 Atlantic City Electric Light 21 1/2, up 1 1/2
10 Fall River Electric Light 21 1/2, up 1 1/2
3 P. H. Roberts prod class C 15 1/2, up 1 1/2
25 Eastern Mfg. prod 60 1/2, up 1 1/2
5 Cambridge Gas Light 21 1/2, up 1 1/2
20 Brockton Gas Light 10 1/2
11 Merrimack Chemical ex-div 95
13 Cambridge Elec securities 24 1/2, up 1 1/2

R. L. Day & Co. sold these securities at auction today:
58 Citizens Nat Bank, Boston, 120
305 Nat. Shawmut Bank, 207 1/2-210, up 2
1 First Nat. Bank, Boston, 225, up 1 1/2
1 Old Colony Trust Co. 240 1/2, up 1 1/2
1 Aetna Mills, com 75, up 1 1/2
10 Atlantic City Electric Light 21 1/2, up 1 1/2
10 Fall River Electric Light 21 1/2, up 1 1/2
22 Plant Mills, 16 1/2, up 1 1/2
10 Hamilton Mfg. 6 1/2, up 1 1/2
3 Everett Mills, 10 1/2, up 1 1/2
13 Electric L. Pow. of Abington & Rockland, 125 (ex-div) 95
10 Mass. L. Co. 6 1/2, up 1 1/2
95 American Lig. Co. 25, up 1 1/2
4 Boston Wharf 108 1/2, unchanged
1 Cambridge Gas Light 21 1/2, up 1 1/2
11 New Bedford Ware Storage 100
10 Andrews Real Estate Trust 66
3 Plank Rubber lat 50 1/2, up 1 1/2
10 Corning Glass 21 1/2, up 1 1/2
2 com 5 1/2, up 1 1/2
91-100 State Theatre pr. scrip 65c.

ST. LOUIS-SAN FRANCISCO'S RECORD
Thousands of dollars
Price of Stock
Gross Operating Income
Price of Stock
Gross Operating Income

The fluctuations in gross and net operating income of the St. Louis-San Francisco Railroad since Jan. 1, 1914, together with the market movements in the company's common stock since its listing on the New York Stock Exchange in 1916, are shown on the chart above.

Gross it will be noted has risen remarkably in this period, partly by reason of heavier traffic and partly because of increases in rates, but operating income has substantially failed to keep pace with the rise in gross, although it is moving toward somewhat higher levels than prevailed prior to the war.

The common stock, paying no dividends, is a highly speculative security, as might be inferred from the rather violent fluctuations in its market price during the last five years. It has once sold below \$10 a share and has several times advanced to above \$30.

BIG TUNNEL CONTRACT
DENVER, Colo., Sept. 19—A contract for the work on the Moffat Tunnel has been let to Hitchcock & Tinkler of New York at a cost placed at \$5,250,000 with a fixed fee of \$140,000 to the contracting firm. Work will begin on Thursday and is to be completed within 16 months.

Barcelona Traction's Year
Barcelona Traction, Light & Power, Ltd., for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, reports gross earnings of \$1,815,446, compared with \$2,065,537 in 1921. After providing for expenses and interest the surplus was \$22,085, compared with a deficit of \$156,872 in 1921.

Rolls Have Fair Call
A very considerable and fairly general demand for quarter-bloom nolls also is reported at 44 to 46 a pound for the better lots, and at 35 to 42 for low quarters, while good to choice three-eighths have been sold at 55 to 60c.

Exempt From Massachusetts and All Federal Income Taxes

Andover cpn.	4 1/2's	1926-27	Net 4.25%
Burlington cpn.	4 1/2's	1934-40	Net 4.15
Canton cpn.	4 3/4's	1925-27	Net 4.30
Everett cpn.	4 1/4's	1938-40	Net 4.05
Lawrence cpn.	4 1/2's	1925-36	Net 4.25-4.10
Quincy cpn.	4 1/2's	1925-26	Net 4.25

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135 Broadway New York

BETTER OUTLOOK IN TIRE INDUSTRY

Volume of Akron Shipments Is Increasing—Expect Cut in Ford Size Tire Price

AKRON, O., Sept. 17 (Special Correspondence)—With tire prices on a lower basis in some sizes than ever before in the industry's history and with a more perceptible freedom in car owners' purchases for this time of year, dealers' optimism in this respect already has been reflected in a wider flow of finished product from this center.

Although no official announcement has been made by the Firestone company, its reports indicate that the Ford size tire prices are now an admitted fact and other manufacturers are expected to follow its lead of a 12 per cent cut at once.

That the Star and Mohawk concerns have decided not to consolidate also is a cause for optimism in some quarters. On its order for 475 engines Baldwin has shipped between 35 and 40 engines a week, of which 12 are being delivered to Pennsylvania Railroad. On its order for 475 engines Baldwin has turned over to Pennsylvania to date 355.

September business has run on about a par with August, which was an improvement over July, but it may be four or five weeks before new buying develops to any extent.

AUGUST COTTONSEED CRUSHINGS
WASHINGTON, Sept. 19—The cottonseed and cottonseed products report for August, the opening month of the new crushing season, announced today by the Census Bureau shows 52,453 tons of seed were crushed, compared with 52,245 tons crushed during August last year, and 119,351 tons of cottonseed on hand at the close Aug. 31, compared with 61,393 a year ago.

OIL CONCERN TO SELL BONDS
The California Petroleum Corporation is understood to have completed arrangements for the sale of \$5,000,000 of bonds, the proceeds of which are to be used in extensions and the acquisition of new properties.

NEW YORK BANK STOCKS
America 140 140
American Exchange National 258 257
Bank of Commerce 294 298
Bank of Manhattan 160 160
Broadway Central 140 140
City National 140 140
Bronx National 120 120
Brooklyn Exchange 430 430
Bryant Park 145 145
Butcher & Drovers National 140 140
Chase National 130 130
Chatham-Phoenix National 255 260
Chesapeake Exchange 160 160
Chemical National Bank 340 340
City National 140 140
Coal & Iron National 340 340
Colonial 300 300
Columbia 275 275
Commonwealth 230 230
Continental 140 140
Corn Exchange 430 430
Cosmopolitan 115 122
East River National 204 204
Fifth Avenue 1150 1150
Fifth National 235 235
Garfield National 260 270
Greenwich 290 290
Hartman National 320 320
Hartman National Bank-Colum 222 222
Manhattan (\$50) 145 145
Mechanics & Metals 384 388
Mutual 300 300
New Netherlands 120 120
New York (N. B. A.) 470 480
Pacific National 200 200
Park National 420 433
Public 300 300
Seaboard National 360 360
State 330 345
Twenty-Third Ward 275 275
Union National 160 160
Washington Heights 200 200
Yorkville 800 800

OHIO POWER BONDS
A syndicate composed of Dillon, Read & Co., Lee, Higginson & Co. of New York and the Commercial and Commercial Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, offering \$6,000,000 first and refunding mortgage 6 per cent gold bonds of the Ohio Power Company, due Sept. 1, 1952, at 98 and interest to yield 6.07 per cent. The proceeds of the bonds are to be used to build a new station at Philo, O., and for other construction purposes.

Net earnings of the company have steadily increased, showing a gain in five years of 146 per cent. The annual interest charges on the funded debt, included the present financing, will amount to \$1,648,125. Net revenue in the year ended July 31, 1923, totaled \$3,556,179.

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Chesapeake Exchange 160 160
Chemical National Bank 340 340
City National 140 140
Coal & Iron National 340 340
Colonial 300 300
Columbia 275 275
Commonwealth 230 230
Continental 140 140
Corn Exchange 430 430
Cosmopolitan 115 122
East River National 204 204
Fifth Avenue 1150 1150
Fifth National 235 235
Garfield National 260 270
Greenwich 290 290
Hartman National 320 320
Hartman National Bank-Colum 222 222
Manhattan (\$50) 145 145
Mechanics & Metals 384 388
Mutual 300 300
New Netherlands 120 120
New York (N. B. A.) 470 480
Pacific National 200 200
Park National 420 433
Public 300 300
Seaboard National 360 360
State 330 345
Twenty-Third Ward 275 275
Union National 160 160
Washington Heights 200 200
Yorkville 800 800

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Public 300 300
Seaboard National 360 360
State 330 345
Twenty-Third Ward 275 275
Union National 160 160
Washington Heights 200 200
Yorkville 800 800

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HUDSON MOTOR'S INCOME
The Hudson Motor Car Company's net income of \$2,844,888, after charges, tax, and depreciation, for the quarter ended Aug. 31, last, is equal to \$2.44 a share earned on 1,200,100 outstanding shares of stock. This compares with \$2,656,218, after taxes, in the similar quarter of 1922.

Former Governor Sproun of Pennsylvania at Paris declared himself in favor of a \$1,000,000,000 loan to Germany, with the United States leading the way in providing the money.



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OHIO POWER BONDS

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Martin Birnbaum's Art Travels

New York, Sept. 13. **F**ORTUNATELY Congress has established no monthly quota on homing Americans. Steaming westward over Atlantic waters, a dozen or more ships put into the Port of New York each week with a full complement of passengers fresh from European contacts, full of informing details on the burning issues of the day. Among this week's arrivals is Martin Birnbaum of the well-known house of Scott & Fowles, New York art dealers, who brings a bulging budget of first-hand information concerning the notable persons and works who have figured in the art world of England and the Continent during the past summer. London, Paris, Rome, Venice, Naples, Capri, each rendezvous of art and fashion, saw a steady gain in artistic achievement, and a growing prominence of American artists in foreign circles. First mention goes to John Singer Sargent, whom Mr. Birnbaum found in London working at top speed on a new decoration for the Boston Museum of Fine Arts; decorations which are to supplement his paintings and reliefs already installed in that same treasure house. Although other names resound in gallery and drawing-room, Mr. Sargent is at the height of his powers, ready, like some of the great Italians before him, for any undertaking in art. With the idea of a big Sargent exhibition this winter, say at the Metropolitan Museum, Mr. Birnbaum is in hearty accord.

Near by, in one of Mr. Sargent's studios, Mr. Birnbaum found Paul Manship completing a portrait of Lady Cholmondeley who was so brilliantly painted while the Countess of Rockingham, by Sargent and Sims. There was a furor at the Royal Academy a year ago when both pictures were shown. Honors are crowding in on this brilliant American sculptor, whose work was shown in Paris this summer along with the water colors by Sargent, Homer, and MacKnight. The growing power and simplicity of his sculptures—it appears that something of the silence and majesty of the Egyptians has crept into his form since his close study of their art—each year more in evidence. Technically he has little left to master. The commissions have poured in on him ever since his residence abroad. Ambrose McEvoy, who has been little seen in America since his New York debut at Duveen's a few seasons ago, is making more and more lovely portraits and a couple of busts. Ambrose McEvoy's brother, Charles, is the author of a comedy, "The Likes of Her," recently produced at the St. Martin's Theater and at the Copley Theater in Boston.

Charles Shannon and Charles Rickerts continue their joint pilgrimage to the shrine of art with increasing fervor, weaving into their painting more and more of romance and beauty. During the summer they live and work in the lovely part of Kent where the Canterbury pilgrims once passed, and their residence in the keep of Chilling Castle is to be seen in the recently filmed version of "If Winter Comes."

Across the channel, Mr. Birnbaum found a wonderful retrospective loan exhibition of Belgian art, held in the Jeu de Paume, in the Tuilleries Gardens, now used as a gallery for art. From Van Eyck to the present time, the large and distinguished committee had selected a series of the best of the various epochs: Memlings, Bruegels, Davids, works by Matsuy Van Dyck, examples of the art of the little-known Peliccioli Rops, and the paintings by Alfred Stevens, whom Mr. Birnbaum ranks as one of the ablest technicians of the world's art ever seen and who is fit to hang beside the best masters, all these and more contributed to an exhibition of timely value. "What a relief it was after the colossal, pseudo-hellenistic Picassoes with heads four feet tall, and the Matissees and the Modiglianis found in the galleries of the Rue Boettie. There I saw, however, a delicate group of Marie Laurencin's very feminine symphonies in gray and rose, and an interesting portrait which she has just done of John Alden Carpenter's daughter, whom I met later in Venice seeking inspiration on the lagoons.

"I also discovered in a far corner of Paris, on a very hot day, Seraphim Suddinin, the Russian sculptor, so well received in New York last winter, hard at work on a bust and a relief of Andrew W. Mellon, secretary of the Treasury; like some figure out of mythology he seemed, as stripped to the waist, in the open court of his studio, he threw his huge self into the ardors of his work. Another Russian artist, Aleksandr Jakovlev, seen last spring in the Brooklyn ex-

hibition of contemporary Russian art has decorated the walls of La Biche, a delightful restaurant in the Rue des Martyrs, with a fête champêtre in his best manner, which is considerable; and in the entrance hall, he has sketched, in sanguin, the figure of a maître d'hôtel bearing aloft a huge platter of culinary delights rivaling the famous painting by Orpen of a brother-in-arms that so caught London a few years ago. I should say that this painter of Chinese fantasies had eclipsed Sir William completely. Another Parisian treat was the exhibition of the work of Daumier and Gavarni, most appropriately shown in the Maison Victor Hugo in that enchanting Place des Vosges."

In Rome the American painter, Barry Faulkner, is at work on the war memorial at the American Academy in collaboration with Manship, the American sculptor. Venice, so popular among the Americans as a summer resort, is always the scene of artistic activity. Mr. Birnbaum found there a regrettably inadequate representation of American art in the Museum of Modern Art in the Palazzo Pessaro. Here a few works of Whistler and Pennell have to suffice, while the art of Europe is found in abundance; Klimt, of Vienna, Liebermann and Leibl of Berlin, Mancini, the Ciardis, Redon, Brangwyn, Meunier, Valotton, Grigoroff, Bauer, to name a few, indicate the range of this collection. Mr. Birnbaum suggests that some Sargent water colors of Venice would make a fitting gift of appreciation from some of the many Americans who have enjoyed her beauty.

Capri, too, was a part of Mr. Birnbaum's itinerary where amid the charms of her cliffs and pellucid depths he found art represented in the Styka family, a name not unknown to New York since last season, and in the lovely pastels of Lucy Flannagan, a young American girl who lives and works there almost exclusively. These jottings from a traveler's notebook give a pleasing glimpse into the activities of the various art centers overseas, and in the season about to open on this side the Atlantic will be found many an echo of these various enterprises.

"If Winter Comes"

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Sept. 18. **W**ILLIAM FOX presents at the Times Square Theater, beginning Sept. 23, 1923, the motion picture version of A. S. M. Hutchinson's novel, "If Winter Comes." The difficulties of filming the popular story of puzzle-headed Mark Sabre and his ill-reputed chivalries, of securing the right English settings and atmosphere, and of preserving the literary flavor of this "best seller," have been met in a highly successful way. The process of translating the printed page to moving picture has left no trace of camera, cosmetics, or cutting machine, no hint of the long preparations for making this production so faithful to the book. Early in the picture the picture is established and supports the story as it unfolds with reasonable speed and interest, until the house of Mark falls about his ears, when the tale mounts with swift passages to the climactic scene in the court room. The continuity of characterization does more for the picture than the plot; it even carries through the episodes of the film.

Because Mr. Hutchinson's scenes were inventions rather than actual fact, the settings were evolved in a compact way. Thus the home of Mark and Lady Tybar, as seen in the picture, was made through using parts of two historic castles in Kent; Canterbury Cathedral and other famous landmarks did duty for the screen, and for the town of "Tidborough," scene of the novel, certain features of the picture were used. The eight picturesque English towns were utilized. The ivy-mantled towers, aged laws, quaintly windowed cottages, winding roads, and country lanes walled with high hedges, besides glimpses of London town and Brighton, present the beauty of Old England; the interiors are no less evocative. Harry Millarde, whose skillful direction made possible the screening of "If Winter Comes," had the use of a crack English regiment for the 1914 episodes of the story, and enjoyed the fullest co-operation of English officials and the author.

Percy Marmont, a Londoner asso-

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A la Carte All Hours



Martin Birnbaum, From John Singer Sargent's Drawing

ciated in his stage career with the leading lights of the English stage, was the fortunate selection for the part of Mark. Here is as splendid character actor as the screen affords. His tender love and pity for mawkish, his helplessness before the wiles of his tormentors and the merciless judgments of the world, his despairing fury and final renunciation, all the various shades that pass through this big-hearted optimist are poignantly portrayed. His acting grips from the start, and it makes Mark the only thing that counts until the end of the picture. Sydney Herbert as the unscrupulous Twyn, Ann Forrest as Lady Tybar, who finally brings solace to poor Mark, Margaret Fielding as the wife who wounded him so sore, and Gladys Leslie as Effie are the leading players in a cast of great excellence. Old Mrs. Perch and High Jinks and Low Jinks are capably acted, as are these various figures in the court room scene.

The first half of the picture is thick with titles, bold excerpts from the text, soliloquies even. For some reason, best known to those who helped construct this picture, the story does not drag for overmuch reading, and the soliloquies appear naturally as externalization of mood and thought. When Mark is in the witness box, confronted by the circumstantial evidence of the case, his "Look here! I say, look here!" is almost audible speech. Literary charm (rare in this field), beautiful photography, the happy, winning personality of Mark Sabre, the atmosphere of Old England, all make "If Winter Comes" a memorable picture.

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Chicken, Steak and Chops.

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Music Notes

It isn't the artists' salaries alone that make opera a losing game in America, according to a statement by the Chicago Civic Opera Company. If all the principal singers of that company had served last year without pay, there still would have been a deficit, it is declared. Nevertheless, their salaries constituted the largest single item of expense. For every dollar received, \$1.54 was expended. Answering the question, "Where does the money go?" the company gives the following table to show how each dollar is distributed:

Miscellaneous	6.25
Salaries	3.33
Publicity and administration	3.28
Repairs to scenery and costumes	15.88
Theater and warehousing	20.25
Orchestra, chorus, ballet, stage hands	20.25
Artists	21.96

Montreal will be the first city in North America to hear Marcel Dupré perform from memory, in 10 recitals, all the organ works of Bach. M. Dupré has achieved this feat twice in Paris. The Montreal recitals will take place at St. Andrew's and St. Paul's Church, Dorchester Street West, Montreal, between Oct. 1 and 20. M. Dupré will arrive in New York next Wednesday. In a tour of the principal cities of America, he will give more than 100 recitals.

A composers' competition will be among the events of the Olympic Games to be held in Paris, May 15 to July 27, 1924. Compositions submitted must be based on ideas drawn from the world of athletics. An international jury on which both music and sports will be represented will make awards of silver gilt, silver and bronze medals.

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C. O. MANSPEKER, Proprietor

Among the New Books for Children

Starlight Wonder Book, by Henry B. Weston. Boston: Atlantic Monthly Press. \$3. Here is another collection of tales of adventure in enchanted realms, by the author of "The Firelight Fairy Book." They have color and poetry and, perhaps best of all, humor. Can you see the dignified regiment of the king, groping on hands and knees for the invisible heir to the throne, lost in the royal gardens, or the museum of the enchanter where the best of everything in the world is kept: the most comfortable chair, the stickiest glue, the pointedst pin, and the most interesting book? Of this last Mr. Weston does not give us the title, but perhaps even his Wise Man, sitting at the Crossroads of the World in a wing chair under a green-striped umbrella, could not do this.

Stories About Horses, retold from St. Nicholas. New York: The Century Company. \$1.25. Even if horses are extinct on our highways, it will be long before the love of horses is extinct in the hearts of young readers. Here is a good collection of stories in which the horse plays the hero, and plays it bravely with arching neck and quivering muzzle.

Dr. Doolittle's Post-Office, by Hugh Lofting. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$2.50. In this book the beloved Doctor Doolittle builds up, with the help of the birds, a system of domestic and foreign mail, under the stamp of King Koko's ugly countenance (stamp collectors, take notice) as our blue-clipped postmen have never achieved for George Washington's classic features—a letter from West Africa to Alabama and an answer back between 4 p. m. and breakfast the next morning! With this surprising efficiency of Dr. Doolittle goes kindly good humor and wonderful insight into the hearts of his animal friends, and amazing calmness, even when shut in an air-tight prison or sitting in jungle mud. There never was a more delightful person, or as Cheapside, the saucy Cockney sparrow, would put it, "E's a good 'un. Tyke it from me!"

Farmtown Tales, by Mary Wolfe Thompson. New York: E. P. Dutton & Company. \$1.50. There are few as nice stories of the animals of the farm as these "Farmtown Tales." Each one of the animals has to learn to fill its place in the barnyard and many of them at first feel as Young Carlo does, that there are too many "mustn'ts." Carlo, before he settles down to be a good farm dog, likes to chase the ducks and hurry the cows home at night. Mr. Piggle wants to saunter down the concrete road, tick, tick, tick, and kickfoot the colt is in a great hurry for her first shoes. The farmyard adventures in these stories will interest most children between the ages of four and seven.

In the Land of Diggedy Dan, by Edwin P. Norwood. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.75. These chapters, which first appeared in The Christian Science Monitor, make up the second book about Diggedy Dan, the merry circus clown in the polka dot suit.

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just as a matter of routine, ventured into his cave and found what a jolly, well-meaning fellow he really was. Small children will like to visit his cave behind Honeysuckle Hill, especially on a rainy day, for there it rains cats and dogs, "fat white puppies with stubby tails," "tiny, shiny, black kittens," all kinds and plenty to go around.

Castle Blair, by Flora L. Shaw. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2. A new edition of "Castle Blair" brings to the girl of today, in an attractive form, an old-time favorite. The Blair children are lively, out-of-door children, who make the old Irish castle the scene of many escapades and unusual adventures, all of which have a human touch of character and purpose.

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"AREN'T WE ALL?"

GEO. COHAN Then, W. 43 St. Even. 8:30

Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

Louis F. Werba Presents

ADRIENNE

The Speed Melody Sensation

BILLY B. VAN, RICHARD CARLE

Vanderbilt THEATRE, W. 48 St.

Even. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

"Two Fellows and a Girl"

JOHN GOLDEN Presents

7th HEAVEN

BOOTH Theatre, West 45th St.

Even. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

CORT THEATRE

EVENINGS AT 8:15

Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15

With Glenn Hunter, Florence Nash, of the

Harry Leon Wilson's story

dramatized by Geo. S. Kauf-

man and Marc Connelly.

SELWYN THEATRE

W. 42d St.

Evenings at 8:20

Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30

"The Perfect Musical Comedy."—Herald.

MOTION PICTURES

New Showing in Motion Picture Theatre

"The White Rose"

D. W. Griffith's

"This picture, great love drama and action, sends one home with something unforgettable, a great heart hunger for a better humanity."—Siegfried Jacoby, Pres. Child Welfare Board of New York.

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DES MOINES, IOWA

Classified Advertisements

MISS COLLETT IS AN EASY WINNER

Defeats Miss Edith Leitch of England in Second Round of Canadian Golf

CANADIAN WOMEN'S OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round
Miss Glenna Collett, United States, defeated Miss Edith Leitch, England, 5 and 4.
Miss A. W. Sterling, United States, defeated Miss Helen Paget, Ottawa, 8 and 7.

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 19 (Special)—Chief interest in the second-round matches of the Canadian women's open golf championship tournament, which was being played today on the links of the Mount Bruno Golf Club, was centered in the contest between Miss Glenna Collett of Providence, R. I., and Miss Edith Leitch of Silloth, England. There were two other matches which attracted more than average attention. The one in which Mrs. W. C. Hunter, of Huntercombe, England, the present titleholder, met Mrs. H. C. Foy of Quebec, was one of the most interesting. The other was between Miss Sarah Meehan, two sisters from Philadelphia, met in the other.

There were no great surprises in the results of the matches in the first round yesterday, but in the second round, Miss Collett was the only one to defeat Miss Leitch. The two women met in the semifinals of the championship last year and Miss Leitch was eliminated only at the last hole. In the present match, in which she was given a 10-minute start, Miss Collett won easily, 5 and 4, the greatest margin of the 16 matches.

Miss Collett won the first two holes from Miss E. Brownlee of Ottawa and at the turn was 4 up, and in the second round, Miss Leitch won easily from Miss L. Higbee of Chicago, being 6 up at the ninth.

Miss Ada Mackenzie was threatened with elimination by Miss Sybil Kennedy of Royal Montreal, the Quebec champion. Miss Mackenzie was 1 up at the ninth and was given a 10-minute start, but Miss Mackenzie staged a brilliant rally to win the match on the eighteenth green.

Mrs. Gavin was 2 up at the turn on Mrs. R. K. Bearis of Winnipeg and on the homeward journey she increased her lead to win easily 5 and 4.

Miss H. E. Leitch and Miss A. W. Sterling progressed into the next round at the expense of Mrs. C. Armstrong of Victoria, and her sister qualified to enter the second round by defeating Miss Helen Lesueur of Ottawa 3 and 1. Miss Sarah Meehan was all square at the turn, but coming in displayed better play than in the first round, and she won the match by a 10-minute start.

The nearest to a surprise as far as results were concerned was the elimination of Mrs. R. Murdock of Humber Valley by Miss Edith Leitch. Mrs. Murdock was 2 and 1 up, but Miss Leitch won the match by a 10-minute start. The summary:

Miss Edith Leitch, Silloth, England, defeated Miss L. Higbee, Chicago, 4 and 1.
Miss Glenna Collett, United States, defeated Miss E. Brownlee, Rivermead, 5 and 4.
Mrs. M. M. Rowe, Toronto, defeated Mrs. Iver Ross, Royal Ottawa, 3 and 2.
Mrs. C. C. Hurd, Hamilton, defeated Miss Marjorie Annand, Royal Montreal, 4 and 2.
Mrs. Harold Hutchings, Winnipeg, defeated Mrs. F. G. Woods, Beaconsfield, 4 and 3.

Mrs. Spaulding, United States, defeated Mrs. S. B. White, Royal Montreal, 2 and 1.
Miss A. W. Sterling, United States, defeated Miss Sidney Pepler, Toronto, 8 and 7.
Miss Helen Paget, Royal Ottawa, defeated Mrs. H. K. Cronyn, Toronto, 8 and 6.
Mrs. J. D. Jones, Royal Montreal, defeated Miss Kate Robertson, Beaconsfield, 1 up.
Miss Ada Mackenzie, Mississauga, defeated Miss Sybil Kennedy, Royal Montreal, 1 up.

Miss K. Christie, Hamilton, 4 and 2.
Miss Edith Leitch, Silloth, England, defeated Mrs. R. Murdock, Humber Valley, 2 and 1.
Miss H. E. Leitch, United States, defeated Mrs. C. Armstrong, Victoria, 8 and 6.
Miss Sarah Meehan, United States, defeated Miss Helen Lesueur, Royal Ottawa, 3 and 1.
Mrs. W. A. Gavin, Huntercombe, England, defeated Mrs. R. K. Bearis, Winnipeg, 5 and 4.
Mrs. H. C. Foy, Quebec, defeated Miss Kinsella, Montreal, Country Club, 1 up.

YALE'S MATERIAL PLEASES CAMP
Veteran Mentor Watches Football Squad Practice

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 19—Walter Camp, Yale '80, former head football coach and athletic director for 30 years, witnessed yesterday's gridiron practice and the coaches hope that the veteran will be present frequently this fall. He has been unable to appear often at the famous Yale Bowl because of business duties. Camp said last night that the Yale players are small in comparison with that at Harvard, but that it contained some first-class material. He did not have much to say.

The work was exceptionally light yesterday afternoon, and pertained only to the very fundamentals. Dr. W. T. Hull '87 has a hard job in coaching a few punters. The last game has been found during the first two days of practice. C. M. O'Hearn '24 is the only one whose kicking ability warrants his place in the backfield. W. H. Neale Jr. '25 and H. C. Scott '25 are both getting particular attention, but they are far behind the Brookline player in the race.

Three arrivals from the Yale team yesterday's squad membership up to 51. The remainder are not expected to report until the university opens next week. James Hingham, former member of the team available for the varsity this year, is one of the three new arrivals. All the other members of the freshman team of 1922 fell under faculty ban except Fred Potts, who is unable, at present, to don the toga of a footballer.

G. C. Beckett '23, freshman quarterback, has been named as the team's first baseman. G. C. Beckett '23, freshman quarterback, has been named as the team's first baseman. G. C. Beckett '23, freshman quarterback, has been named as the team's first baseman.

Practically all of yesterday's coaching included a division of the squad into division groups of ends, centers and backfield men under Dr. Bull, M. E. Fuller '18, B. C. Chamberlain '97, J. E. Owsley '08, C. C. Comerford '18 and R. E. Jordan '23. The punting and handling drill lasted for nearly two hours.

The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Paris

PARIS, Sept. 19—No foreign organization created after the armistice for healing the wounds of war has done more valuable work single-handedly and unostentatiously than that known as the American Women's Committee for the Devastated Regions. The activities of this committee were in a large measure concentrated in the department of the Aisne, though it had important ramifications. The American women have worked so well and thoroughly during the past four years that they have now the satisfaction of having brought their labors to fruition. The social institutions they set on foot for uplifting a population enfeebled in morality by the horrors of war are now firmly established, and the courageous women who have conducted them now consider that the time has come to leave the Aisne. They will quit the department some time next month, and before their departure Laon, the center of their activities, will signalize their beneficent labors in striking fashion. The municipality will organize a gala demonstration in honor of the American women. A marvelous program is being arranged, and the Laon municipality proposes to make a grant for the purpose of striking a medal which will be presented to each of the American women as a token of gratitude for what they have done in succoring the stricken area.

Nothing has produced a worse impression of France in England than the fact that M. Poincaré delivers so many speeches on Sunday. The whole question of whether Sunday is a day which should be set apart for religious observance and kept free from secular affairs is raised. In France the average man cannot understand the British objection. He believes that M. Poincaré is occupied in many other ways during the week than in attending to the duties of his office. He is, moreover, and the opportunity of unveiling monuments, according to the prevalent conception of the continental Sabbath, is given on the day of rest. But indeed it does shock a little those who have British religious traditions to hear appeals to sentiments which are not always the best, sentiments which are often those of national selfishness. The criticism is one which might be easily avoided by choosing another day for the long harangues.

How many times the French tobacco monopoly has been reported as sold to an American syndicate. It is difficult to compute. Once more, quite without reason, it is stated that there have been negotiations with the French Government which have been pushed very far. There are of course many speculations as to the fate of the tobacco monopoly. It is not conducted on business lines, according to M. Dausset. The area on which tobacco is grown in France has increased by 50 per cent since the war, but the government purchases in Algeria and the colonies are free, have diminished. And yet the financial results are quite discouraging. The tobacco monopoly is in short being used as an argument against state industries.

In January the elections for the Senate broke a little. The Senator automatically find their mandates at an end. As there are only a few months before the actual election it is natural that already there are political maneuvers. When Parliament reconvenes the effect of the new elections will be clearly seen. More important are attached to these tests of public feeling than usual. The Senators are chosen by electoral colleges and not by the people, but nevertheless the colleges may be held, at a time like this, to reflect the popular feeling. The political character and political complexion of the new Senators will furnish a sort of barometer. One will be able to ascertain beyond doubt which way the wind is blowing. In view of the operations in the Ruhr, the results will be particularly significant. Moreover, the Chamber of Deputies to be renewed in its entirety in May, and the May elections will determine the course of events in Europe for a generation. Rarely has so much been at stake, and it is readily understood that the slightest indication is being anxiously looked for.

It is believed that M. Poincaré will not convocate the Chamber until November unless some exceptional event occurs in the meantime. At the moment of greatest crisis in the relations between England, the French Premier has been induced to call together Parliament. But M. Millerand, the President, is understood to have dissuaded him. He argued that such a step might create something like panic. It should not be taken except in the last resort. As things now are the vacation is likely to be prolonged and in the meantime M. Poincaré is believed to be devoting his time to internal politics. He has hitherto somewhat neglected them because of the tremendous international issues. But there is dissatisfaction on the part of those who have in view chiefly the forthcoming appeal to the people, and M. Poincaré is compelled to take a hand in the game. According to all portents he will move slightly to the Left.

The keenest interest is being taken in the meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva. It is practically certain that, whether England takes the matter or not, some neutral nation will bring up the question not only of the expediency of French policy in the Ruhr but of its legality. Sooner or later, if a settlement is delayed, this legal problem will prove to be embarrassing. Although the French believe their case to be perfectly sound and their Treaty and fortified by earlier British pronouncements, they would resent the question being put to any international tribunal. If by chance a verdict were given against them, they would be branded in a manner that no nation could wish, and some of their recent actions would appear in a sinister light. The risk then must be avoided, and thus the temper of

League Assembly will be observed with some misgiving.

What is claimed to be the largest bridge in reinforced concrete in the world is now opened to traffic. It spans the Seine at Saint-Pierre-de-Vauvray. It is over 131 yards in length and eight yards wide. It has an arch of 30 yards. The reinforced concrete bridge at Rome which has been compared with it has a length of only 100 yards. It will be seen, therefore, that in engineering, France can still hold its place and a good deal of fuss is being made of the remarkable feat of building such a great bridge in this material.

There is still trouble with Spain. Only a few months ago the Franco-Spanish commercial treaty was signed and there is now much talk of its possible denunciation. More than a month's goods for Spain have been held up at the frontier station of Irun. Many thousands of packages are accumulated and some of them suffered damage by fire the other day. It is not believed, however, that the difficulties which have arisen will long remain unsolved, but it is, nevertheless, true that the relations of the two countries are far from good.

Doubt is expressed whether the latest method of French propaganda is likely to be effective. The ponderous Yellow Books containing the documents on the reparations question which were recently issued by the Quai d'Orsay have been translated into English and are to be distributed widely in England and America. It would seem to be much better to distribute summaries of them and to put the points in more understandable language. The ordinary man has no time to read such weighty communications, which, moreover, are couched in language which only experts who have followed closely the long discussions can properly appreciate. For this reason it would certainly seem that those who deprecate the methods now proposed are right. The specialists have already procured the Yellow Books or at any rate read the documents in the newspapers. The man in the street will not plow his way through them.

The first torpedo airplane constructed for the French naval air service is ready. It has completed its trials successfully. It is now at the Villacoublay airfield. The description which is given of it is as follows: A Levassor machine furnished with 600 horsepower; a Renault motor; with a torpedo weighing 1400 pounds suspended under the fuselage between the landing wheels. The whole weight when in flight is over 7000 pounds. The airplane can fly at a height of 9000 feet in 35 minutes. The torpedo when released will travel horizontally for some distance.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	W	L	P	P.C.
New York	52	48	557	
Cleveland	48	52	541	
St. Louis	48	52	541	
Washington	47	53	503	
Chicago	47	53	487	
Philadelphia	47	53	487	
Boston	45	55	403	

RESULTS TUESDAY
Chicago 6, Boston 2.
Cleveland 8, New York 2.
Philadelphia 10, Detroit 5.
St. Louis 5, Washington 1.
Washington 2, St. Louis 1.

GAMES TODAY
Chicago at Boston.
Detroit at Washington.
Detroit at Philadelphia (two games).

CHICAGOANS FAST ON BASES
Chicago displayed great speed on the bases, defeated Boston in the third game of the series. The last game of the series, the Indians batted J. R. Shawkey and G. W. Pippen with abandon, and rolled up eight runs against the Yankees three. R. W. Meusel alone of the champions was able to hit J. B. Shantz consistently, but he was unable to make a home run and two doubles. J. W. Sewell drove in several of Cleveland's runs.

INDIANS BEAT NEW YORK AGAIN
NEW YORK, Sept. 18—New York lost again today to Cleveland, and is still to make sure of the American League championship title. In the last game of the series, the Indians batted J. R. Shawkey and G. W. Pippen with abandon, and rolled up eight runs against the Yankees three. R. W. Meusel alone of the champions was able to hit J. B. Shantz consistently, but he was unable to make a home run and two doubles. J. W. Sewell drove in several of Cleveland's runs.

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won the second game, struck out six of the Browns. The scores:

FIRST GAME
Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1
Washington..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1

Batteries—Danforth and Severid; Zachary, Rumsby and Moriarty and Ormsby. Time—2h. 10m.

SECOND GAME
Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Washington..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1
St. Louis..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1

Batteries—Danforth and Severid; Zachary, Rumsby and Moriarty and Ormsby. Time—1h. 33m.

QUEST FOR U.S. OPEN
Polo Title Starts

WORLD'S ARMY POLO CHAMPIONSHIP
SHIP SUNDAY
United States..... 2 20 566
Great Britain..... 1 22 333

WESTBURY, N. Y., Sept. 19—Today will see the opening contest between two international teams, the Hurlingham Polo Club of England and the Meadwood Club, which played here in the tournament for the United States open championship. To date the polo teams from overseas have not fared very well in tournament competition in this country, but as the polo and men have become more accustomed to the strange conditions, better showing has been made and the title quest is expected to produce some fine exhibitions of polo and horsemanship.

Hurlingham went down to defeat in the semifinals of the recent Philadelphia tourney, being defeated by the Shelburne four; while Meadwood was turned back by the strong Indian Tigers.

The United States Army four is today sporting the international army championship by its defeat yesterday of the British Army four, making the three-game series 1-1 in favor of the United States. Not only was the series victory somewhat of a surprise but the opportunity, being the final game was wholly unexpected.

The Britains presented their best, which was considered at the start of the series a little too much for the United States, but they were decisively beaten by the supposedly inferior opponents.

The home team outplayed, outscored and outdid the visitors completely over-whelming whatever opposition the Britains offered from the start of yesterday's contest to the finish. Beginning with the first chukker, the U. S. advance on the Britains' goal was successful and produced a two-goal lead for the home team that was never again threatened.

The result of the game simply proves more conclusively than ever that teamwork is a greater factor than the individual playing, and yesterday's contest must have been a big surprise to the favorite individual play of the Britains, for they seemed unable to offer any kind of opposition that showed results.

Only one occasion during the individual chukkers on the part of the visitors commanded the attention of the spectators. The three British goals were scored by different men. Each of the visitors scored at least one goal and Lieut.-Col. Lewis Brown, leader of the team, led in the scoring with four goals.

As in the second contest, Maj. A. H. Wilson, the star of the visitors, was completely covered by the visitors and was unable to break away to score until the closing sessions. The backfield play of the United States players was superb, while the forwards time and again broke through the defense offered by the Britains. The summary:

UNITED STATES..... GREAT BRITAIN
No. 1—Maj. A. H. Wilson..... 4
Lieut.-Col. T. P. Melville..... 4

No. 2—Maj. J. K. Herr..... 3
Lieut.-Col. Lewis Brown..... 3

No. 3—Lieut.-Col. Lewis Brown..... 3
Maj. F. B. Hurdall..... 3

No. 4—Maj. L. M. Beale..... 3
Maj. F. B. Hurdall..... 3

Score—United States 10, Great Britain 3. Goals—Brown 4, Herr 3, Wilson 2, United States; Aikman, Hurdall, Melville for Great Britain. Time—Eight periods of 7½m. each.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

Team	W	L	P	P.C.
San Francisco	108	67	617	
Los Angeles	102	73	582	
Portland	90	85	523	
Seattle	82	88	482	
San Diego	82	88	482	
Salt Lake	78	93	458	
Oakland	72	98	415	
Vernon	72	102	415	

RESULTS TUESDAY
Salt Lake 12, Los Angeles 8.
Vernon 7, Portland 2.
San Francisco 5, Sacramento 5.
Seattle 8, Oakland 1.

REAL ESTATE—Continued

8-Room Beverly Hills Residence

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for the person of vision to acquire a real home in the exclusive section of the Beverly Hills District; a beautiful new Southern Colonial residence containing 8 wonderful rooms, 4 bedrooms, full bath and shower, 2 natural fireplaces, hot water heat, side driveway, spacious grounds, a word to the home you would build yourself; it is not now occupied and can be shown by appointment only. Phone Stewart 1079 and ask for Mr. McCallie, Chicago, Ill.

Gentleman's Country Home
Twelve acres in fruit belt, southern N. H.; 12 rooms, bath and toilet down stairs; hot water heat; hot and cold water; hot water heat; spring water; and bare copper screened porch 11 by 20 ft.; overlooking beautiful Nohogian Valley and Nashua, N. H.; 10 miles distant; apple crop 1922 sold for \$1000; cemented garage for two cars; barn and fruit storage shed; 18 by 26 ft.; buildings in excellent repair and just painted; dwelling and buildings insured for \$8000; equipment worth \$4000; also this year's crop, high-grade apples included. Write owner, HOMER F. CHASE, Wilton, New Hampshire.

Brookline, Mass.—FOR RENT
Handsome parlor and sleeping room combined; also two chambers on bathroom floor. ANNIE M. POTTER, 28 Beals St., Tel. Brookline 5657-W.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Central Europe Since the War

The Tragedy of Central Europe

By E. Ashmead Bartlett. London: Thornton Butterworth, 21s. net.

Mr. Ashmead Bartlett has a story to tell of his experiences in Central Europe during 1919, not unrepresentative of the views of Mr. John Buchan. But, in this case, what the author has to relate are actual facts of the conditions prevailing in these unfortunate countries, after the signing of the Armistice.

If the people of the German Empire, knowing that they were defeated, looked for retribution, the Austrian Empire did far otherwise. The Dual Monarchy had never disliked England and had no sense of enmity to France. That the war once over, by-gones would be by-gones, and a sense of good will, together with prosperity, restored, the people did not doubt.

How fierce and terrible was to be their disillusionment. Mr. Ashmead Bartlett gives ample evidence in these pages. Poverty had been rife long before the Armistice; but afterward the people forgot what it was not to be hungry, and in the winters, what it was to be warm.

Vienna—the gayest, the most brilliant of capitals—would have recognized its shabby streets, its ill-dressed crowds, its gigantic palatial buildings, stripped of every vestige of their former grandeur? But the tragedy of Budapest was to be even greater than that of Vienna, for Bolshevists were to sweep down upon Hungary in the spring of 1919, and bring it to the very verge of ruin. Mr. Ashmead Bartlett visited Budapest in March and found the misery less extreme there than in Vienna, but the political situation, with Count Michael Karolyi as President of the Republic, was ominous in the extreme.

Conditions in Hungary

Mr. Ashmead Bartlett was constantly in and out of Hungary during the next few months in its history, when Bela Kun, Lenin's emissary, who already had gained a hold upon the administration, sought to do in Hungary what was being done in Russia. How nearly he succeeded,

what forces were working within to thwart his purpose, and how finally Rumania, whose coming, little though it might be welcomed by the Hungarians, drove the Soviet leaders from Budapest and served to deliver them from their worst enemy, is told with remarkable force and insight by the author.

Of Bolshevism, which he saw at first hand, coming into close contact, not only with its methods of government, but also its principal officials, Mr. Ashmead Bartlett has not one good word to say.

While the peace negotiations were proceeding, the author paid a visit to Paris and describes, not perhaps without a certain asperity, the methods of the "Big Four" who, despite the gigantic machinery they had set up around them, to accelerate or, at any rate, facilitate their deliberations, were apparently making such little progress in unraveling the tangle brought about by the war.

The Character of Emperor Charles

Included in the book are some interesting chapters on the Emperor Charles, written by one of his A. D. C.'s, who was with him in that final effort to regain his throne when they traveled by airplane from Switzerland to Hungary. The character of the last Emperor of the Dual Monarchy, as given in these pages, gentle and kindly, driven to attempt what he did, rather by the desire to be of service to his country than from any personal ambition, is one which Europe has already come generally to accept; but there is much detailed information, which, despite the evidence of personal bias, will be of great value to future historians.

Mr. Ashmead Bartlett concludes with a fine tribute to the League of Nations, while having nothing but condemnation for the Treaty of Versailles. "The only agency," he writes, "capable of readjusting frontiers, restoring nationalities to their own flags and breaking down the artificial barriers of tariffs, is the League of Nations. In the new and old Balkans that League will find a fruitful and glorious field for its work." E. F. H.

The Nations' Drama

History of Modern Europe 1878-1919

By G. P. Gooch. London: Longmans, Green & Co., Ltd., 21s. net.

Mr. Gooch is an historian of reputed accuracy and, in giving us a clear, detailed history of the period from the Congress of Berlin to the Treaty of Versailles, so promptly after the latter event, has conferred a benefit upon the present generation. To all those who use reference books either from the scholarly or the journalistic point of view, this volume will be a necessary acquisition. It deals expressly with European history only, not with the general history of the nations, nor with events beyond the radius of European diplomacy. As the author says in his preface: "The theme of this book is the relations of the Great Powers of Europe to one another," and it was planned "as a continuation of Fyfe's admirable History of Modern Europe, 1792-1878." He has had access to the secret archives of Berlin, Vienna and Petrograd which have been revealed to the world as a result of the upheaval of the Great War. This has added a value to his outline of the nations' drama, which seldom falls to the lot of the historian within a generation of the actual events. The result is a vividness and clearness, in portraying the diplomacy of the nineteenth century, which emphasizes the necessity for finding other paths than war towards a future security.

A Wanderer in the Carpathians

Over the Hills of Ruthenia

By Henry Baerlein. London: Longmans, Green & Co., Ltd., 6d. net.

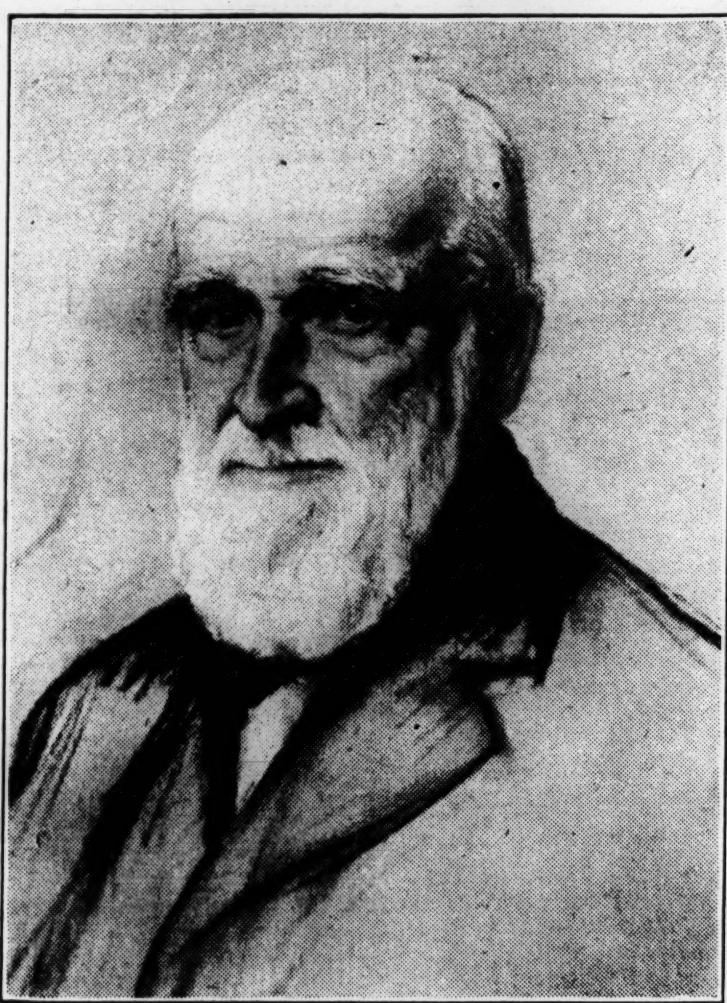
He has just wandered through the mountains, holding conversations with the various characters he met and listening to their views on things at large. And it must be confessed that Mr. Baerlein's characters are always interesting. Take, for instance, the peddler he meets and asks why he took to the road. "Well, ever since I was a child, and I was standing at the cottage door—there was—but why should you believe me? Out upon the road there was a sort of music. And it hurt me like a quiver—full of arrows. Yes, it hurt me, but I longed to follow it. And then at last I went." Can anyone imagine a simpler description of wanderlust?

The reviewer is himself a lover of the Ruthenians and their mountains, and he can testify that Mr. Baerlein has caught the atmosphere of the country, for centuries neglected by the Magyars, and now only just awakening under the enlightened rule of the Czechoslovak Republic. Mr. Baerlein's is a book to read, not only for those interested in a remote corner of Europe, but for those who wish to catch a breath of the primitive past, which is so rapidly passing away before the advance of western civilization.

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Victorian Literature Revalued

Studies in Victorian Literature

By Stanley T. Williams. New York: Dutton & Co., 45c.

In glancing over the titles of these 15 studies, one experiences a sensation of bewilderment, for the subjects are so various. "The Parent of School-Boy Novels," "Kingsley's 'Yeast,'" "Victorian Poetry of Social Unrest," and "Clough's Prose" rub elbows with "Carlyle's Past and Present," four essays on Matthew Arnold's poetry and studies of Rossetti and Landor. Professor Williams has always shown this perverse genius for the byways of literature. He has edited Timon of Athens, and devoted a thesis to Richard Cumberland. Yet these heterodox tastes are not blind. Though he unearths Romanticism in Cardinal Newman, hits upon George Brimley as an unerring critic, and analyzes "Tom Brown's School Days" as a novel didactic with nineteenth century gospel, he does not lose his reader's confidence. His aim is not to be eccentric so much as to be just. His essays are typical of the present tendency toward a revaluation of Victorian literature.

It is odd that, with so many diverse interests, his collection does not fall apart. One of its many paradoxes is its unity, which depends upon the author's point of view. He regards every Victorian as reacting more or less violently and disastrously to the forces—political, social, industrial, and religious—which new methods of production and novel turns of thought were introducing. In this way, doubtless like Sterling and Clough, who came to no convictions, are balanced against Mill and Gosse and Arnold, who inherited them, and against Newman and Carlyle, who fought for and won them. Professor Williams does not avoid general considerations, but rather reconstructs the whole mystery of an epoch from a careful examination of isolated but significant phenomena.

Typical of this method is the essay on Carlyle's Life of John Sterling. John Sterling was a failure. Like Clough, his contemporaries perplexed him. Unlike Clough, he lacked the genius to give voice to his perplexity. He was a small figure, even in his own day and generation, yet he can be made

significant, for he was engulfed in those eddies of thought which sweep like floods across Victorian literature. Carlyle's sympathy for him betrays Carlyle's own struggle with the shallows, we plumb the depths. A man of talent has been defended by a man of genius—and we appreciate the problems of both. A section of the Victorian riddle has been explained, and we hold the key to the enigma as a whole.

Few, indeed, were the men who rose above the welter of "why" and "whither." Rossetti remained aloof, because he was not interested in considerations non-aesthetic. Matthew Arnold maintained his serenity because of his early training and because of his Hellenism. This Hellenism, with a mastery of mood-creating detail, and a tendency to sacrifice narration to philosophy, are the three predominant traits of his poetry. Properly related to Arnold's critical theories, they form a complete explanation of his practice. The task is the largest to which Professor Williams turns himself. The poetical reputation of the man is analyzed, his relations with contemporaries are explained, and, finally, his poetry is gauged by his own standards. The attempt to reconstruct these standards from the essays and the letters stimulates the most satisfying criticism in the volume. "Theory and Practice in the Poetry of Matthew Arnold" will take its place beside the significant dicta of this unopinionated past generation.

Some other of Professor Williams' studies are equally significant. His easy style conceals a scholarly method, and the variety of his titles does not suggest the adequacy of his treatment. Occasionally he subverts some ancient prejudice, always he pleads for fair and fresh judgments. His own work is one of the most satisfactory attempts at a revaluation. W. L. S.

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Historian of a Simple Handicraft

The Wheelwright's Shop

By George Sturt (George Bourne). Cambridge: University Press, 12s. 6d.

Only by lengthy quotation could one hope to give a clear idea of the charm pervading this individual, and yet most impersonal, autobiography. Briefly, it owes its origin to more than thirty years of manual toil at an old-fashioned "folk" industry, by one who brought to all his work an observant eye, a reflective faculty; one who preserved, as in some inner sanctuary, the love of literature and literary expression. For thousands of years, work such as that of the country wheelwright has been almost inarticulate; its practice was tradition, handed down through generations, not recorded in textbooks. "The earlier English understanding of timber, the local knowledge of it, the patriarchal traditions of handling it," were already receding into antiquity, when the World War with its haste in work, its new needs and conditions, completed their oblivion. Of this slow, wise, simple handicraft Mr. Sturt has become at once the historian and the poet.

The wheelwright's shop in the rustic little town of Farnham, Surrey, was the scene of George Sturt's father, and grandfather before him. He himself had become a school-teacher, but gave up this work in 1884 to follow in his father's steps, starting to learn the trade from the beginning. We can picture him, a studious youth, shrinking from rough conditions, and weary with each day's long hours (more than twelve) of toil; yet never flinching in perseverance. In those early days, his happiest moments were the ones he secured for his own favorite pursuit—perhaps an hour between 6 and 7, or 7 and 8, in the morning, spent in attempted imitations of Thoreau, Emerson, and Carlyle. But he grew to love his craft, and a master wheelwright's work was not all drudgery. When, for instance, he went to inspect trees with a view to purchase, "His quest took him into sunny woodland solitudes, amongst unusual things, and with country men of a shy type good to meet." And when, later, the chosen trees had been felled and were brought on waggon to the wheelwright's yard, "what a display of sense and skill and patience and good-temper," the unloading was! "The wheelwrights had a sort of connoisseurs' interest in the timber... the horses stood about, to be spoken to or patted; and always it was to be near the carters. These men, old acquaintances from a near place, were a study in themselves, rustic manners. I never saw them other than quietly wise. To watch them at work... was to watch (unaware, and that is best) the traditional behavior of a whole countryside of strong and good-tempered Englishmen."

It is interesting to compare the wheelwright's rate of production with, say, a motor work in our iron age. The timber took years to season, of course; and when it was finally to be brought into use "it spent hours, often by itself, hunting for just the exact piece that would be wanted, perhaps, tomorrow—the piece that would give the utmost quality and permanence to the job."

The reader, uninterested in the

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making of waggons and other activities of the wheelwright's shop, may be disposed here and there to skip long, detailed descriptions. But let him beware how he does so; for he may miss some literary gem, some pleasant, kindly thought; or some unforgettable picture, reflecting the passing of the old age, and the coming of the new industrialism. As a whole, the book does not exalt either the new way or the old at the expense of the other. Its final statement—summed up in the preface—is rather: "And now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three."

Miss Cather's Latest Novel

A Lost Lady

By Willa Cather. New York: Knopf, \$1.75.

What is it about the writing of Willa Cather that makes the reading of her books a pure delight, that commands admiration and interest even though the turn of the plot may not always be to our liking? Is it not her deep sincerity, her honesty, her simplicity? She has lived and worked with her characters for a long time, perhaps for years, as was the case with "One of Ours." They grow and develop as if from long companionship with her, their friend. The proof of this living quality is in the fact that they dwell in the memory as distinct personalities long after putting down the book.

Miss Cather's background is always as skillfully created as are her characters and is quite vivid. In "A Lost Lady" it is an atmosphere full of the color and feeling of a past epoch. Here is a story, set in the prairies, but of a little town which dreamed of being great with the coming of the Burlington Railroad to its

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door. Circumstances denied this rosy future to Sweet Water, but Capt. Daniel Forrester, who had built many hundreds of miles of that railroad across the plains, lived on at his place a mile out of town. So, too, did his beautiful wife, Marian Forrester. This is her story—the story of a woman of irresistible charm, at once weak and incredibly strong, subtle and yet simple. When the last page has been read, one is almost more inclined to call it the Captain's story. For dominating the scene as Mrs. Forrester certainly does in her beauty and her fascination, her husband, quiet, formal, old-fashioned, scrupulously honorable, is her balance wheel. In later years, without him, she is not her whole self. "On a low, round hill," in their "white house with a wing, and sharp sloping roofs to shed the snow," lived these two. All about was a cotton-wood grove, but the house stood high enough to be "the first thing one saw on coming into Sweet Water by rail, and the last thing one saw on departing."

And the Forrester place was famous for its hospitality. Railroad presidents and bankers, old friends of the captain, liked to stop off there. They found the lavish generosity which was a part of the age—and, above all, they found Marian Forrester.

To tell more of the characters and the setting would be to rob the reader of much pleasure. It is not a brilliant story—and yet the telling of it is brilliant. But the best thing about it is its reality, the simplicity of its unfoldment. Miss Cather has a clear vision and an intense sense of beauty. Every page bears witness to this, and one turns each with regret for what is past and eagerness for what lies ahead. C. R. W.

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THE HOME FORUM

Band Concerts and the Tyrol

DURING the evening of our last holiday I wandered through the Square more to watch the crowd, if I tell the truth, than to listen to the music which was responsible for the overflow of benches and paths. Except for two policemen who were engaged in an endless patrol of the band stand in an effort to keep venturesome children from sliding through the railings and so approaching the musicians, I saw no one who by any flight of fancy could have been thought to come from the country save one, and that the southern part of Europe. On a concert night in the Piazza di San Marco, when the canals were but dusky ribbons and the buildings loomed black against the denser sky, I saw no more Italians than in our own Square; none in Naples where the scene of the water against the stone which hems it in was like a beating undertone to the music. For in both those cities you saw Americans. But standing here I felt myself in a foreign city, a city lacking the environment and charm which lends color and a fitting background to its inhabitants. I found myself wondering if they, too, were missing something. . . . The grass shone dusty under the lights, the leaves drooped, thirsty for rain. Soon they would be turning yellow and brown, following a few of the weaker brothers already tramped underfoot.

Standing by a rail, absorbed in the movements of the conductor of the band was the little old gentleman, my bookworm. "Oh, it's you," he said, as I touched his arm, and he turned his head long enough to prove that his intuition was right. So together we stared at the pale green ceiling illumined with electric lights, the leader who wielded his baton with eyes closed as if conscious of nothing but the melody, and the various exercises indulged in by the two policemen in keeping away the nervous nations of the children. After the encore my elderly friend slipped his hand in my arm and said, "Where were you this afternoon?" and tucking his muffler closer by pulling the two ends hard with his other hand, he led me into the darkness. "Where were you?" he repeated, fixing me—presumably—with the usual stern glance, but fortunately for me the darkness swallowed it up. "Here I waited," he went on, "and watched the buses, and watched the buses and waited, till I don't think I ever want to see a bus or wait again."

"I went over to Second Avenue to hear the first concert of the Czechoslovak Band which has just arrived for a tour of the country, a picturesque crowd of all veterans of the war." Here I eyed the old gentleman in an effort to see, in the darkness, whether my excuse was having any effect on him or not. Finding him mute, and the night obscuring his presumably disapproving countenance, I

went on in a hurried way. "They wore their national costume, and when they started off with the 'Star-Spangled Banner,' played with all the wildness they put into their folk songs I got a real thrill. Thirty-seven of them, and the leader wore red trousers braided in blue, and a white blouse with wide embroidered sleeves. They all had funny little short-brimmed hats with colored bands around them, and bunches of many colored flowers banked up by one or two white feathers. And their vests were masses of embroidery and sequins. 'Go on,' he said in an uncompromising tone. 'Well, I hunted for a piece of paper and a pencil and for once every pocket was empty. There was not an item of that costume that I wanted to forget. During the intermission candy was sold which was heralded as Russian but was packed on Nassau Street, and each box was supposed to contain a present. They did, too, and mine—mine was a notebook and pencil.'"

Here the old gentleman leaned back against the rail and coldly told me that he did not care to hear any more fairy stories. "And it had a little mirror in the front cover," I finished feebly. But he said, "All afternoon while I waited for you I was in the Tyrol." "Let's go home," I urged, and took his arm.

When we had climbed the stairs, and the old gentleman had adjusted his spectacles on his aggressive nose, and I had pulled up a chair in humble readiness to make amends, he opened a book, and not a very ancient one from the ornate cover, and put it on my knees. "Take that famous notebook," he urged, "and get this down for it has to return with me." But I reached for the yellow paper instead, and he chuckled as if he were having rare enjoyment.

"Travelling Sketches in the North of Italy, the Tyrol, and on the Rhine, With Twenty-six beautifully finished engravings From Drawings by Clark-Stanfield, Esq., by Leitch Ritchie, Esq., Author of the Romance of French History, etc. London: Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown and Green, 1832." The author is seriously annoyed by the lack of books on the Tyrol. "It seems extraordinary," he says, "to me that a country and a people so interesting, and, what is of more consequence to the fashionable literature of our day, so melodramatic—should be so little known in England. With one exception, we do not know an English book that even professes to give an account of the Tyrol. In French we have met with nothing that could satisfy any reasonable curiosity; in Italian we find a pamphlet dedicated to the description of a southern portion of the country; and in German alone is there anything approaching to detail."

In northern Italy he talks of the Adige as a "muddy stream, a dirty yellow," and in the Tyrol of the "broad and rapid Inn." He does not find Innsbruck "very interesting in itself," but it is the "point, or center, from which everything that is interesting in the country may be seen." Here I found myself disagreeing with him quite violently, Innsbruck being one of the fascinating bits stored carefully away in the background of my thought, one of the places to which some day I fully intend to return. The book is full of stories of Hofer and his days, one of them a "horn among the Swiss mountains to the West," and her lover Hans.

"The Tyrolese are passionately attached to the memory of their great patriot, Hofer. At the head of our bed there is a printed memorandum, framed and glazed, which purports that Hofer once lodged in this house, which he arrived on the 15th of August, 1809. The Golden Aeon is a primitive inn, at once cheap and comfortable. Having paid my very moderate bill, leaving gratuities for the servants, the chambermaid . . . seizing our hand, kissed it! We did not return the salute, but this was a customary way of expressing gratitude in such cases. We were hurried, indeed, and taken at a loss; and in short, without an idea of gallantry, or anything else, but simply from not knowing how to act on the occasion, we returned the salute on the damsel's lips. She appeared to be grateful for the new compliment, and courtesying low, thanked us again and withdrew."

Here the old gentleman looked at me over his spectacles. "Do you like it?" he asked tartly. "Fine!" I ejaculated with real heartiness. Here he rose and began to wind his muffler around his neck, pausing long enough in the important task to say, glancing at the yellow sheets, "Your notebook is remarkable."

Whereupon, quite nonchalantly, I reached under a pile of paper topped by Roger's "Thesaurus," and brought out a little notebook, a very funny little notebook, indeed, even sporting the mirror which I had told him of in its front cover, and containing, as I proved by opening it under the old gentleman's eyes, my hieroglyphics jotted down in the afternoon. "There," I said, pacifically, "all about the Moravsko-Slovakia Hudební Družina."



"The Lower City—Quebec." From a Drawing by Anna E. Frost

The Tennysons' Home

The poet, when on a visit to Bonchurch, heard of a vacant house at Farringford, in the Isle of Wight. Its situation was beautiful, combining the best of sea and country, and it was remote. Tennyson was weary of the nodes and beads of society, and was determined to live a country life of simple earnest industry, poetical and horticultural, welcoming his friends from time to time as they liked to seek him out. Mrs. Tennyson was in entire agreement with him, and Farringford seemed to satisfy these conditions quite ideally. It was not easily approachable by casual visitors, and the land attached to the house offered just such a degree of seclusion and rustic dependents as Tennyson would be pleased to exercise.

On a still November afternoon the two of them crossed the Solent in a rowing boat and landed at Freshwater Bay. Walking inland as the light began to fail, they passed down a narrow lane, and the garden denuded of leaves, they screened it from view at this point, and not until the Tennysons had entered the avenue leading directly to the front door did they realize how close at hand it was. It was an old house that they came upon, overgrown with ivy and embowered with every variety of tree, which in summer would surely nest birdsong and shadow and fill the drowsy air with a soft perpetual rustle, a house, and so redolent of the two sides by the embraces of Nature. Out to the south, as they looked through the oriel window of the drawing-room stretched a more formal park, undulating about stately trees, old elms still golden with a few last leaves, checked and red-tinted. Somewhat it lay between two shoulders of the downs, and beyond it, level in the last gleam of daylight, was the sea. "We will go no further," they said; "this must be our home."

By borrowing £600 from Moxon it was possible to take the house immediately on lease, with the option of buying it later. Thus on the 24th of November, 1852, they left Twickenham and settled in the home which was to gather about it the privileged associations of forty years, and which one who knew it intimately has compared to "a charmed palace, with green walls without and speaking walls within."

Here was to be found all that was most pure, cultured and gracious in that upper middle-class homelife of which the Victorian age can rightly boast the achievement. For here during a quarter of a century were found peace, love, and of good report. Peace and refinement reigned over this home, gentleness and consideration, cultured talk, and freedom from any base display. If within the house all was calm and cloistered, without Nature wanted in profusion of beauty. In spring and early summer the sky was full of the song of larks, the woods peopled with thrushes and nightingales. Flowers crowded the deep lanes, everywhere was a lush growth, and on the lower slopes of the downs the gorse and broom flamed in glory. Hugh I'Anson Fausset, in "Tennyson."

ONE may well ask, why draw a tall tower from a position where its height is completely lost, and why choose to draw an old telephone pole with so many wires? Almost despite the pole is, and short is the tower, both of which were the precise reasons they were drawn.

It was with a thrill that the artist saw first these things in juxtaposition. To find confusion of such complete saturation was delightful, for on a second glance nothing could be more substantial and logical than these astounding formations, alarming only because viewed from an unaccustomed angle of vision.

The artist was sitting in a little dark doorway considerably below what is pictured here, and sketched with chin tilted at a forty-five degree angle. At least three stories are missing from the dormer windowed house, behind the telegraph pole, and the upper, boxlike balconies of the lower town apartments, of the Rue Cui de Sac, present to view, largely, their flooring. The sun fell on the upper part of an old storehouse in the distant center of the sketch, over which rises a green embankment. Directly above is noticed a small dark opening on the side of the stone wall which supports Dufferin Terrace. The short stretch of promenade obscured at least half of Canada's imposing chalet hotel, The Frontenac.

The strength and boldness of the tipping pole have a rare chance, in this light, to display the vitality of its towering form. Its sturdiness is enhanced by a brilliancy, due to the flashing wires radiating from its irregular crossbars, and it seems to say proudly—"All you who can, stop a minute—admit my dignity and ruggedness as compared with that dwarf—The Frontenac!"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor Right nonchalantly and lightly floating. On shimmering waves of sunset air. Moves the Fleet of the Fairies, gaily boating.

Buoyantly rising, smoothly veering. Over the old gray wall it sails. Over the fences, with skillful steering That clears the highest rails.

High over blackberry thicket tangled. That would hold it back with many a hook; A hedge all a bittersweet bespangled. A little beckoning brook.

Now a wide, bright aftermath of clover— Thistledown Fleet is beyond my ken! Bon voyage, Queen Mab, till your outing is over. Then safely home again!

Minnie Leona Upton.

Poetry should strike the reader as a wording of his own highest thoughts, and appear almost a remembrance.—John Keats.

Mr. Fitch

I was greatly charmed by Mr. Fitch, who was small and frail and wore a dust-colored beard. . . . He did the honors of his apartment with pleasant chirps and adjectives, hospitably bustling about the tea-tray, beaming and fussing and apologizing, with bird-like cries to the stout maid-servant who was energetically seconding his welcome.

Mr. Fitch was a scholar, a student. . . . Time was deep upon his hair and face and clothes; but a few score years more or less could have made no difference to the cheerful little bird-spirit in his breast, and it was because he was shy and defenceless, not because he was old, that he feared the onslaught of the young. A young person, however, who was found to have made his way unaided to the church of San Cesario, far away among the vineyards on the verge of the city, was one towards whom Mr. Fitch could hop and twitter in kindly confidence, and he did so. Before we parted he invited me to lunch with him a day or two later, and I fully understood that this was for him a remarkable demonstration. "Gina!" he called, and Gina, the voluble maid-servant, came from the kitchen with a run, to receive his command concerning the festival. She was delighted, she swept me into the happy plan, she seemed to be immediately arranging a treat for two merry little children, for me and Mr. Fitch. We were like children between her broad and regular; there are good and bad entries which are short and scrappy. Entries made on the day have an unquestionable advantage over entries made as summaries of a period after delay and reflection. The entry made on the day has a peculiar freshness, the spontaneous note of individuality which cannot be secured otherwise. It is the snapshot, rough, unpremeditated—ill-composed and out of focus perhaps—but catching the fleeting expression which the carefully arranged and more finished studio photograph misses.

Even the writer with little natural power of literary expression may scribble down a phrase at the moment which no amount of studied ingenuity on the part of a literary author could equal. This spontaneity is a form of sincerity which may be claimed as the one indispensable quality for a good diary. If, too, the writer has not publication definitely in view; if so far as it is possible, he is just talking to himself, the spontaneity will be all the more evident. This in itself makes the style—not the balanced phrasing of a literary style, but the just forced on the diarist by his close proximity to the incident or impression he records. Powers of observation would seem to be an indispensable part of the equipment of a good diarist, and by no means all diarists have those powers even though they may have good memories, which is quite another thing. Perception, which is the faculty of detecting the significant from the things observed, is a rare talent. The diarist who possesses it will never fail to keep alert a reader of his record.—Arthur Ponsonby, in the preface to "English Diaries From the XVth to the XXth Century."

Love of Country

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

VERY applicable to our own time and land are the noble sentiments expressed some two hundred years ago by the English essayist, Joseph Addison, who said: "There is no greater sign of a general decay of virtue in a nation, than a want of zeal in its inhabitants for the good of their country. It may not, therefore, be unreasonable to recommend to this present generation the practice of that virtue for which their ancestors are particularly famous, and which is called, 'The love of one's country.'"

In these days of budding internationalism, it seems to be quite the popular notion among some to decry patriotism, nationalism, and the common weal, as being productive of those mental qualities which foster strife and warfare. It is true that when a nation has no higher motives than rivalry, jealousy, and pride of power, it will cultivate the mental characteristics which aggravate warfare, and seek strife and conquest; but where "righteousness exalteth a nation," true patriotism will be zealous for the safety and welfare of all, whether of the same nation or not, who are bound together by a common language, or by community of interests and ideas, into a government with every true citizen is bound to respect and to defend. Constant travel may occasionally cause one to feel he is a citizen of the world; or, like him of whom Edward Everett Hale wrote, he may become "The Man Without a Country"; yet, deeply implanted in every true freeman's heart, is something which thrills at the thought, "This is my own, my native land!"

Not alone for the individual, however, has love of country been exalted, but also for the happiness and preservation of the community, for the well-being of those who are our contemporaries, of their children and their posterity. Nor should this special regard for one's own country prevent us from being interested in the welfare of other peoples, or from cultivating that spirit of internationalism which, if based on divine Principle and wisely promulgated, will help to promote a world community of interests highly beneficial to the whole human race. Nevertheless, our especial sphere of action, speaking generally, is in the land in which our lot has been cast,—the province given to us for the exercise of the privileges and obligations of citizenship, and the place from which we also may express our good will and helpfulness to all mankind.

The pages of history reveal the significant fact that the noble men and women of all ages, who have been exalted as leaders of world progress, have first been loyal to God, divine Principle, in the service of their own lands. Abraham, Moses, David, Elijah, all of the prophets, stood for righteousness among their own people, that through national goodness and greatness the law of righteousness might become universal in all nations. Jesus of Nazareth so loved his own country that he mourned when he saw that his people, by not living up to their high ideals and by re-

jecting the truth he came to proclaim, brought upon themselves national disaster, including the destruction of the beautiful city and temple they so long had cherished. But the Christ-idea he revealed was not for one nation alone, but for all mankind. John, the beloved disciple, looked beyond the crumbling nation he too had loved, and discerned the "holy city, new Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven." Savonarola, Martin Luther, John Huss, Cromwell, Washington, Lincoln, Gladstone, and scores of others have been immortalized in every land, because serving the cause of righteousness and so freeing their own peoples from some form of bondage, they helped to bring liberty of conscience to the whole human race, benefiting not only their own generation and nation, but all succeeding generations and nations. Perhaps none can sing with more fervor,

"My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,"

than those who are the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers, whose ancestors loved freedom only more than country, and who, because of their loyalty to what they esteemed right, served posterity better than they knew, and left a legacy which should be neither abused nor degraded. Recognizing the universal significance of this priceless inheritance, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, herself of Puritan ancestry, says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 225): "The history of our country, like all history, illustrates the might of Mind, and shows human power to be proportionate to its embodiment of right thinking. A few immortal sentences, breathing the omnipotence of divine justice, have been potent to break despotic fetters and abolish the whipping-post and slave market, but oppression neither went down in blood, nor did the breath of freedom come from the cannon's mouth. Love is the liberator."

As humanity through its right thinking rises into the true concept of divine Love, it will learn that loyalty to divine Principle, God, and obedience to the fundamental laws of the land are of paramount importance. "One infinite God, good," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 340 of Science and Health, "unifies men and nations." When this law of co-operation becomes apparent, it will lift all races into the realm of spiritual understanding—the "better country," which Abraham saw from afar, and which is the real native land of all mankind.

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1923

EDITORIALS

Can War Be Abolished?

WITH commendable zeal worthy of so important an undertaking, it is sought by Mr. Walter Wellman to impress upon the people of the United States the fact that the practical idealism of Warren G. Harding had led him, when, on June 15, last, he appealed to the press of the United States to use its power in rousing the thought of the American people, to believe that it is practicable to abolish war. The matter is one to which the late President had given much serious thought, not as an idealist merely, but as a practical man of affairs. It is quite clear that he had become convinced that, in the absence of any effective voluntary organization with power and authority to end war by its mere declaration that there should be no war, there should be established by common agreement a reign of law which should effectually abolish war.

It is not to be regarded as at all strange that Mr. Harding believed that to America was accorded, by common consent, the right and duty of leadership in this great undertaking. As logically he committed to the press of America the task of directing the national, as well as the world thought to the needs and the benefits of such an accomplishment. Surely it has been proved that there can never be a war to end wars. As well might it be proposed to allow to the inebriate or the addict unrestrained indulgence in the poisons which his perverted appetite craves, in the hope that he may become surfeited and thus emancipated from a terrible slavery. The experiences of the people of the world have taught them the utter folly of permitting a repetition, perhaps in more awful form, of the tragedies of the past. Exhausted and war-spent humanity calls out for the interposition of some restraining force more powerful and more potent than its own selfish and blind passions, to save it from itself.

There is hope that at last modern civilization has been awakened to the realization that there must be enacted, in forms sufficiently prescribed, a code of international law which shall declare the fiat of humanity that henceforth war shall be forbidden. That course is not visionary. Throughout the centuries the nations have, by treaties, conventions, conferences, and accepted usage, built up a recognized system of international law. Behind this law there remains, as there has long existed, the overwhelming weight of public opinion, making possible only occasional evasions, but never a really serious violation. First there must come, as is said to be probable regarding the future armament of the air through a conference which it is proposed President Coolidge shall call, a more complete general disarmament than has yet been agreed upon, a pledge to submit all disputes to arbitration, and a community organization, in a form yet to be determined, endowed and equipped with power to compel even an unwilling obedience to the law.

PRISON reform has been translated into prison progress, as evinced by the discussions of the Prison Congress now in session in Boston. Even the word, prison, must be used in a generic sense in this application; for the interests of the prison people are broadened to the entire field of corrections. A prison congress has plainly become closely similar to a gathering of social workers—practical enough, indeed highly practical, but in terms of human welfare.

Time was when in like gatherings of prison officials there would be discussion of prison construction and equipment. Plans and designs, cell dimensions, cell-block arrangement, space economy in the workshop, locks and lights, and walls and steps, plus profits in the industries and punishment for breaches of discipline, physical problems all of them, and by no means unimportant, commanded and absorbed attention. What is now marked is that these issues are given the rating of details that cannot fail of adjustment when it is established that the superior concern is in the welfare of the man in restraint. There is no confusion as to the objective. When the warden of Sing Sing, keeper as he is of the men who present the most exacting problem of any confined group in the country, as president of the association, devotes his formal address to the relations between prison management and the fitting of its charges to a normal place in the community, he displays the sense of his entire calling to the responsibility that is far removed from safe custody and profitable institutional employment. This is not sentimentality; it is accountability. It is as far removed from the coddling with which those in charge of prisoners are often and sometimes warrantably charged, as it is from the old rigors that have had to yield to advance in humane sentiment.

Within the scope of the subjects which are still discussed at a prison gathering, there fall community interests, the very recognition of which in this relation is final evidence of the new method of regarding corrections as a part of the scheme of social advance. The reduction of juvenile delinquency is a concern, and there is evaluation by men, trained in schools of discipline, of the playground, of the organization of boys and girls, and of the elimination of the slums and the impoverished home. Inescapably, the stand the Nation has taken for the prohibition of the sale of liquor gets attention. Wardens have their men in secure quarters and the saloon is out of the way, but they are not silent on the vital importance of the unrelenting enforcement of the Nation's will against the evil that more than any other has populated prisons and imposed barriers to real correction in other days, and still fights for its human toll.

The phrase, prison reform, is not heard in the proceedings of this aggregation of the correctional workers and

thinkers. There is a striking freedom from boasting over achievements that are of record. There is restraint in the claim for the particular device. Rhetorical embroidery is lacking. There is much discussion, no repression of theory, full welcome to new ideas, and an unsparring testing of all proposals by the single standard of service to the public in its right to protection against evil. There could hardly be a more gratifying demonstration of the practical grasp of specialists upon the relation of their specialty to the common good.

AN EVENT of unusual interest and importance from many points of view is the announcement that Robert Bridges, Poet Laureate of England, is going to spend some months at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor under the system of exchange of professors. It is extremely significant that a successor of Chaucer, Spenser, Dryden, Wordsworth and Tennyson should leave England for an extended stay at any American institution of learning. It is a strong and inspiring appeal to the imagination. It tells a remarkably clear story in a few words of the ties of intellect and art that bind Britain and America, and of their recent rapid and extensive growth. It suggests most valuable possibilities for the future.

Apart from these considerations, the visit of Mr. Bridges is a somewhat surprising revelation of literary and poetic conditions in America. Even after the first shock of the announcement that the Poet Laureate is to make an extended stay in the United States, an additional filip of surprise is given by the fact that he is to reside at a university beyond the Hudson River—indeed, beyond the Allegheny Mountains—and not at one of the older and more famous colleges nearer the Atlantic Ocean. This rather astonishing phase of the case will lead not a few to gain a new and valued view of what has been going on in the United States in such matters and will teach Americans some things it is good for them to know about America.

Mr. Bridges' proposed visit naturally has aroused comment at once and is certain to excite more of it. Its value to both Britain and the United States is recognized immediately. The astonishment over the fact that he is going to a "western" university is expressed already, especially in the east. A writer in New England is moved to express his feelings thus:

It may be asked in this part of the country why the academic visit of England's Poet Laureate should be received at a western state university, not noted for its patronage of letters nor for its record and influence in this field, rather than at Harvard, Yale or Princeton. The answer is two-fold. Evidently the representative of Michigan wanted him, and had the enterprise and the grace to go and get him. And again, it is to be considered that possibly the abounding and practical west needs a poet and critic of Mr. Bridges' culture and restraint more than the effete east needs him. Like another, he may feel that he comes rather to the lost sheep than to the saved. Gopher Prairie is not in Michigan, but it is not far away. The learning of a Bridges should prove a corrective to the ignorance of a Ford.

The western universities, instead of being top-heavy with art and letters, are over-burdened with the practical. Themselves aware of this fact, they are, with creditable spirit, in many cases turning their attention to the cultivation of letters and the social arts. The tendency is praiseworthy.

The coming of Mr. Bridges and the discussion that it is bound to rouse are sure to do much toward altering the kind of information and ameliorating the feelings displayed by this writer. In this a great part of its worth to America will lie. It will remind those who may have forgotten it, that the pioneers who crossed the Alleghenies took books with them and that one of the first things they did after rearing their log houses was to build and provide for schools. It will emphasize the value in broadening the culture of students of having the practical facts furnished by the neighboring Ford factory mingled with the poetry of the Laureate. Altogether the visit of Mr. Bridges should brighten the intellectual lives and broaden the vision of both England and America.

EVEN if it had not been for the fact that Louis A. Coolidge, well known as an aggressive wet, opened the Boston meeting the other day at which Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler delivered a Constitution Day oration, it would not have been difficult to see that Dr. Butler's entire address was little more than an attack on the Eighteenth Amendment. Though the question of liquor was not mentioned, the intent was just as clear as if the speech had been advertised as anti-prohibition propaganda. As such, therefore, it should be analyzed and estimated, rather than as a patriotic address delivered on the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. The president of Columbia University has shown before where he stands on the prohibition issue, as, for example, just prior to his recent trip to Europe, so that it is no surprise to find him once more aligned definitely on the side opposed to law and order, under the camouflage of the preservation of a personal liberty.

As a matter of fact, it would seem that there is hardly anything easier than dilating at length on the question of liberty of action. The apparent difficulty which some of the rank and file experience in distinguishing it from license opens wide the door, and it even looks quite frequently as if certain speakers deliberately take advantage of the ignorance of the masses in the hope of persuading them to believe that they have been woefully mistreated by the enactment of the dry legislation. "There is no progression," volubly cries Dr. Butler, "in abandoning liberty. The only hope of progress is to make mankind more worthy of liberty, more understanding of liberty, more competent for liberty." Perfectly true, in a literal sense, but it is not true, as the intimation would have it, that this desirable condition is to be obtained by overturning the efforts of thousands who have been working for

A Happy Poetical Pilgrimage

William Roscoe Thayer

years to establish legislation similar to that which is used to control crime of other sorts, to combat the alcoholic menace.

Dr. Butler asked, in apparent surprise, "What is the majority doing, if we are constantly subject to minority rule?" To this he added, "If acts to our disliking are put upon the statute books or in administrative policy at the behest of the minority, where is the reflection of intelligence and patriotism?" But if the prohibition reform is based upon the will of the minority, and the legislation associated with it represents the behest of the minority, why did not the great majority rise up and defeat the measures so opposed to their desires, while there was yet time? Who was to blame? There was surely enough wet propaganda active while the amendment was being ratified by the individual states. Why did not Dr. Butler, for example, raise his voice successfully during those months, if he had all right and justice and the majority on his side? Satisfactory answers to these questions can hardly be expected from those conducting this fight against prohibition. The incontrovertible fact remains that the people of the United States have registered their determination to put a stop to the evils of the alcoholic traffic by the most effective means at their command, a constitutional amendment and the legislation necessary to support it, and the sooner the anti-prohibitionists realize this fact, the better it will be for all concerned.

It is sometimes difficult to discern the line of demarcation in a man's life between work conscientiously performed but circumscribed by local limitations, and work no more faithfully executed, which gives international reputation. In the case of William Roscoe Thayer, however, that line is so clearly defined as to be almost spectacular. From the time of his graduation from Harvard in 1881 up to 1906, when he was sent to Italy as a delegate for the American Historical Association at the Congress of Risorgimento History at Milan, Thayer was known as an accomplished gentleman, a conscientious editorial writer, an intense American, an ardent admirer of Italy, a thorough student of Italian history. When, however, in September of that year he delivered at the Milan Congress an address on Cavour so revealing, so sympathetically analytical, and so eloquent as to hold his hearers spellbound, it was evident that Thayer had only then found opportunity to demonstrate his genius as a biographer.

The enthusiasm with which this address at Milan was received encouraged Thayer to devote the following five years to the preparation of his "Life and Times of Cavour," which stands today as the greatest biography of our period. On this alone might rest Thayer's reputation as gold medalist of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, but four years later his "Life of John Hay" produced a lasting impression and served to confirm a reputation which could not be increased.

The two biographies cited are great because they do more than portray the lives of men. In revealing the personality of Cavour, Thayer showed us modern Italy as it had never before been drawn, and the knowledge thus conveyed has been far-reaching in creating a correct understanding of a great people. On the other hand, the fact that an American should write thus understandingly of Italy and one of its modern heroes strengthened the affection which Italians naturally have for the American people. In the Hay biography, Thayer drew a picture of American life and purposes which proved a veritable interpretation of America to England and the Continent.

Intensity was the keynote of Thayer's life and work, and because of this characteristic the "atrocious war," as he always spoke of it, produced a most depressing effect clearly discernible in his writings, with perhaps the single exception of his intimate biography of Roosevelt. He threw himself wholly into the cause of the Allies, taking the long delay of the United States in entering the war as a personal mortification from which he never fully recovered. His courage in continuing his work at all in the face of physical obstacles which would have discouraged most men was characteristic, and his loyalty to his friends and to the abiding fundamentals of his life never faltered. In constructing the monuments for enduring fame to two great patriots, one of Italy and the other of America, Thayer built his own monument of no less enduring permanence.

Editorial Notes

SAMUEL UNTERMYER deserves the fullest support in his efforts to obtain federal legislation for the purpose of regulating brokerage houses and stock exchanges. The situation which he is attempting to combat has become so aggravated of late years that the number of men and women in America who have been fleeced by unscrupulous firms and persons of a large part, or even the whole, of their savings, must run into the millions. It is a certainty that something ought to be done to protect the public, which is a sufferer simply because it is ignorant of the ways of the world. Withal, however, and no matter how desirable legislation may be, unless hand in hand with it goes some measure of education along financial lines for the ordinary individual, the situation will only be ameliorated, it will not be entirely corrected.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS, published in Denver, Colo., in a recent editorial paragraph, succinctly stated one aspect of the prohibition question in a delightful manner. It commented:

A woman candidate for mayor of West Hoboken, N. J., announces this as her platform: "Milk for babies; malt for mammas; beer for papas." If the mammas and papas get too much of the second and third, there will be none of the first for the babies.

Could it have been said any better or more briefly?

The Changed Ruhr

By CAPT. GODFREY L. CARDEN

The following is the first of two articles describing present conditions in the Ruhr. The author is an officer of the United States Coast Guard. For a period of more than two years preceding the war he served in Europe, reporting on industrial works for the Department of Commerce at Washington. During the past spring Captain Carden visited the Ruhr and remained there several weeks. His impressions were published in The Christian Science Monitor at that time. In the present article he describes the changed attitude of the people as he finds it seven months after the occupation.

SIX months after the French occupation, I find myself back in the Ruhr. I followed the French within a week after they first entered, spent several weeks among the iron and steel works, and had first-class opportunity to judge of the effect upon the people. The Westphalians as late as March were apparently a unit in their determination never to give in. I witnessed fierce outbursts of hatred of the French and saw demonstrations of protest which had veritable teeth in them.

Today, there is a marked change. The people are quiet. The pressure of the French has been felt. Not a ray of hope is seen short of submission to the newcomers. Passive resistance, it was declared to me by a leading industrialist, had been encouraged by England. This belief actually obtains. I give it here as showing the German mind on the subject. The German is convinced that France does not want reparations, and that France will only be satisfied by an actual control of the Ruhr works if, and provided, she cannot control Ruhr territory.

In all the Ruhr régime I find not a single works today functioning at over twenty per cent of normal output. The majority of the iron and steel and machinery plants are shut down. The mines are not working, and the only trains running are those operated by the French military. It is as if a pall had spread over what was once the most intensive center of iron and steel production in all Europe.

Food is scarce. There is no trafficking with the outside. The only imports are supplies for actual living, and the quantities admitted are meager. There is distress and suffering on all sides. The Germans invited all this when they set up passive resistance. They failed to recognize that the strongest military power in Europe today was in actual possession of their Ruhr soil, and that to refuse compliance with French instructions would insure the inevitable pressure that has since been applied.

With the works shut down, the employers are kept busy overhauling machinery, bettering the plant buildings, cleaning up, and making expansions. I do not believe any great amount of money has been expended in these expansions, but undoubtedly the Ruhr works will be in better shape to resume whenever the time comes to carry on.

The German Government is paying a great part of the Ruhr pay rolls—I understand, not less than fifty per cent. The Ruhr population is forbidden by the German Government to pay any French taxes or license fees. This means that there can be no export of goods, since to export one must possess a French license. The French have turned the screws so far as to prohibit, today, exchange of materials between the Ruhr works. All business in or out of the Ruhr may be put down for the present as dead. No orders could be filled, even if orders were given, and, as a consequence, when old customers make inquiries of the Krupp works, their requirements are turned over to firms in the unoccupied territory.

The Schiess works at Düsseldorf has its floors filled with machinery for exportation all over the world. This firm is a serious competitor of American firms building heavy machine tools. The Schiess works today cannot fill an order without permission of the French, and being dependent largely on the Ruhr for raw material, all estimates as to time of delivery are unreliable. The situation at the Schiess plant is typical of the Rhineland. At the Krupp works more than 100,000 men are still retained on the pay rolls, and, so far as I can observe, it is the firm determination of those in control not to drop a single man from the organization if it can possibly be prevented. What holds good at Krupp is true of other Ruhr plants.

The French military trains are functioning well, and I find now that many Germans are using those trains. Travel between towns in the Ruhr is difficult. The tram service has been curtailed so that in many instances the interurban service is really only a service to the suburbs. From one suburb to another one must walk, or take a French military train. The German scruples are being overcome in the latter matter.

At the time the French entered the Ruhr, the Germans were sending daily to France and Belgium about 24,000 tons of coal. This was on account of reparations. The first two months of the occupation witnessed a drop to a few hundred tons. Today the average movement in twenty-four hours is 5500 tons. Most of the coal is from pit heads—coal previously mined. In some cases the Germans, I learn, have been returning coal to galleries below the surface, but this practice, I do not believe, has been of any extent. The shortage in delivery has been due, I believe, more to transportation problems than to anything else. There is no question but that the Germans passed a good, stiff job over to the French when the German railroad men quit work, refusing to serve under French direction. Today one sees French officials in the ticket offices, on the station platforms, in the switching towers, and on the trains in all service now operating in the Ruhr and French Rhineland. One would imagine it was France. For that matter, the Rhineland and Ruhr today are a French Palatinate in reality, if not in name.

Varnish and Violins

THE Roman newspaper, La Tribuna, quoted by The Living Age, describes a curious exposition opened at Cremona by Signor Lucio Gallicanne, a maker of stringed instruments. For years he labored to discover the secret of the renowned varnish of Cremona violins which used to give to the old instruments their marvelous sonority. Now, Signor Gallicanne asserts, he has discovered the secret in an Italian manuscript dated 1716, and has used it in finishing certain violins and cellos which he is now exhibiting.

Upon being asked concerning the ingredients of the varnish Signor Gallicanne limited himself to explaining that while all previous investigators believed that the Cremona varnish was made with alcohol, the truth of the matter is that it is made with certain resinous substances and is not at all soluble in alcohol.

The varnish was invented by the brothers Van Eyck and used by their Flemish successors, including Ter Borch and Metsu. From Holland the secret of its making was brought to Italy by Antonello da Messina, and it became known to the Cremonese through some painter during the sixteenth century.